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What's The Joke?

Film Star Margaret Lockwood with her daughter

SIX VIEWS ON ATOMIC CONTROL

Kashmir Calling

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SNATCHED FROM THE GALLOWS — IV

THE CLUE OF THE DRIPPING CANDLE

By Louis C. S. Mansfield, Famous Detective Forgery expert and criminologist

Fourth in this stranger-than-fiction true crime series Louis Mansfield tells a chain of circumstantial evidence which led a man almost to the guillotine.

HIS work finished, the locksmith stepped aside and dropped his tools back into his leather bag. As he did so, an expectant hush descended on the four people grouped around the now open door leading to the flat of Madame Regime de Montille in the Rue Montaigne, Paris.

Alice, the daily cook, shivered slightly. Maybe the early January morning was cold. Maybe she was afraid of what she felt sure lay behind the door.

It was Alice herself who had raised the alarm. Arriving for work at the usual time she had been unable—after repeated knocking and hammering—to rouse Madame de Montille or the maid Annette Gremeret or even the maid's twelve-year-old daughter who was usually awake at the crack of dawn.

That is why she had summoned the Concierge M. Zachrie Laccarriere who in turn, had called a gendarme and a locksmith.

It was the "flick" (policeman) who recovered first:

"Come", he said. "Now, we shall see."

Blood-Splashed Salon

It did not take him long to confirm the cook's fears.

Annette Gremeret lay on the floor in the blood-splashed salon. Her head had been almost completely severed from her body by a killer who had slashed repeatedly at her throat. The body of Annette's young daughter was a crumpled bloody heap huddled up on the bed in the maid's bedroom. while Madame Regine de Montille—similarly butchered—lay in a lumpish naked mass on the floor at the end of her own bed.

The "flic's" urgent alarm call soon brought to the scene M. Guillot, senior examining magistrate of the Department of Seine, M. Goron, crack Surete dective and a number of other investigators.

It was quite clear that robbery was the motive for the triple murder. Several crumpled towels on the bathroom floor, and a basin half-filled with blood-stained water showed that the assassin had cleaned himself up after killing the three victims. Then, he had set to work to search the place systematically in search of loot, carrying off among other things every piece of valuable jewellery from de Montille's collection.

It was also quite clear to M. Goron that the murders were no spur of the moment passion. They had been conceived in cold-blood and planned with considerable forethought by some man who must have knwn Madame very intimately indeed.

There was no sign of a murder weapon and no large knives were missing from the cook's kitchen. In addition, the depressions in Madam's bed showed that two people had slept there.

These things told Goron that the murders must have been committed by a lover of de Montille's who had planned the killings and who had even brought a knife along with him when he came to spend the night with her.

No Experienced Burglar

In Madame's bedroom—a large, dark windowless place—Goron found a wall-safe with Madame's own keys lying beside it.

Judging from the inexpert way in which he had rifled the place, the killer was no experienced burglar. And he had left behind him a number of distinctive clues.

Not far from Gremeret's body, the detectives found a handkerchief and a broken cuff-link both marked with the initials "G.G." And from behind the curtain hanging at the side of the window in the salon they recovered a man's belt on which was faintly inked the name "Gaston Geissler."

Goron's original deduction that the killer was a lover of Montille's was borne out, some hours later, when, on searching through her letters and effects, his men came across a note signed "Gaston". This showed quite plainly the intimate basis which existed between them.

The detectives had some difficulty in fixing the exact time of the murders though they were inclined to think that they had occurred somewhere about dawn.

The killing had evidently unnerved the murderer somewhat. He had searched the salon by the aid of candlelight and, as he went from bureau to bureau, his unsteady hand had dripped a copious trail of grease over the floor. This trail ended underneath the salon window near the spot where the detectives had found Geissler's belt. There was no candle-grease in any of the other rooms.

It was one thing to find out the man's name. It was another thing entirely to find out what he looked like or to learn any details about him.

Although Lacarriere and his wife had caught a glimpse of the man as he went to de Montille's flat the night before, they were unable to supply more than a very meagre description. While the cook could give no details whatever. She had heard of a "Gaston" but had never seen him.

Disappearance On Night Of The Murders

Following the French custom, a squad of detectives checked the hotel registers. Two days later, they found that, on the night of the murders, a Heinrich Geissler had disappeared from the Hotel Cailleux at the corner of Rue de Dunkerque and Rue de San Quentin.

According to the clerk, Geissler had left the hotel hurriedly, late at night. That was the last they had seen of him. He had not returned to collect his belongings. The clerk was able to supply a much fuller description of the wanted man.

In Geissler's room, the detectives found a number of small paper bags, of the kind used to hold cigars. On them was printed the firm's name and address in Koln (Cologne). They also discovered a number of collars bearing the maker's name: "Nadge, Berlin, Moharenstrasse," and three shirts marked with the initials "G.G."

Judging from the man's accent. the name he had signed in the hotel register and the marks on the collars and the cigar bags, it seemed more than likely that Geissler was either German or Austrian in which case he would, most probably, go back to either of those countries when he was on the run.

Armed with a warrant for Geissler's arrest, Goron was on the point of leaving for Berlin when the Marseilles police sent him an urgent message to say that they had identified some of the de Montille jewellery and had picked up a Swedish doctor named Pranzini who had tried to dispose of it.

Bought From A Man Named Geissler

However. Pranzini was unable to add much to what Goron already knew. He stated that he knew nothing at all about the murders but had bought the jewellery from a man he had met at the railway station—the Gare du Lyons—at which the latter was enquiring about the Berlin train. All he could remember was that the man's name was "Geissler". He did not know his first name.

There was little doubt that, when justice finally caught up with him. Geissler would go speedily to the guillotine.

His letter to de Montille; the clues found at the scene of the crime; his hurried flight from the hotel and his selling of the murdered woman's jewellery to Pranzini was more than enough to seal his doom. It took Goron many weeks to get on the missing man's trail. Finally, after much effort, he traced the man to Breslau where he also uncovered the tailor who had made the shirts found in the hotel bedroom. Identifying his work, the tailor explained the significance of the initials "G.G."

"That means George Guttentag," he said. "Gaston Geissler must be an alias. Guttentag's always in trouble with the police. That's why he went to Paris—to get away from our own police. However, his family live near here. They can tell you more about him."

It was Guttentag's uncle who told Goron where to find the wanted man:

"He's in jail in Paris," he said. "He was arrested by a gendarme while trying to commit suicide on the night you're talking about—the night of the murders. The gendarme found him trying to drown himself in the Seine just before dawn. From what I've heard of it, he appeared to be very distressed and refused to tell the examining magistrate why he was trying to kill himself!"

Goron cursed as he thought of the previous weeks he had wasted tracking down a man who had been under his very thumb the whole time. But the evidence of Guttentag's (or Geissler's) attempted suicide had made the trip worth while. Goron was certain he knew why the man had tried to kill himself.

"What A Fool I've Been!"

While travelling back to Paris to arrest Geissler he kept turning the details of the case over in his mind. Suddenly, he startled the younger detective who accompanied him:

"Sacre Nom!" he burst out suddenly. "What a fool I've been! What a blessed fool! of course! of course! Geissler is innocent! And to think I've collected enough evidence against him to execute him! Why didn't I think of it before? It's Pranzini who is the killer!"

"You see," he went on before his startled aide could ask a question. "Here is a man who kills three women. It is so dark that he has to use a lighted candle to search the salon where there is a very large window. But, he does not need one in de Montille's bedroom which has no window at all. There he is able to kill de Montille. He is able to find her keys. He is able to find the safe—all in the dark!

"That trail of candle grease was a plant—a fake! The handkerchief and the cuff-link gave us only the initials 'G.G.' That could be anybody. It was the belt from the man's pants which gave us the name 'Geissler'. That trail of candle grease led right across the room, from bureau to bureau, and stopped at the window where we found that belt. We were meant to find that belt. That is why the trail of candle grease was laid.

"And think of it, mon ami," he continued "Just picture it! Here is a man who has committed three dreadful murders. Yet, in the very room in which lies one of the corpses he waves a lighted candle in front of the uncurtained window!

"On top of that, he loses the belt which holds up him pants. Yet he does not bother to recover it. Are we to believe that he went out of the house and down the street holding his pants up with his hands? Why didn't I think of it before?

The Lie Betrays The Killer

"And if Geissler is innocent, he could never have had the jewellery, and Pranzini therefore could not have bought it from him. That one lie makes Pranzini the killer!"

Back in Paris, he checked up on Pranzini's past to find that, far from being either a Swede or a doctor, the man was an Italian adventurer who had been in trouble with the police all his life.

Now on the right trail, he quickly discovered two prostities to whom Pranzini had tried to sell some of the jewellery only a few hours after the murders. He even found a Madame Sabatier to whom Pranzini had described details of the murders which had never been published—details which could only be known to the killer himself.

Strangely enough, as he afterwards admitted the name Gaston Geissler was a fictitious name on which Pranzini had decided when he first thought of the idea of laying a false trail for the Surete detectives to follow—a trail which so very nearly led to the execution of an innocent man.

Guttentang had left his hotel because, worried over a mounting pile of debts, he had decided to kill himself. He had walked the streets for most of the night before finally summoning up enough courage to throw himself into the Seine.

The evidence quickly piled up against Pranzini. A few weeks later, at three o'clock in the morning. he was executed in Paris.

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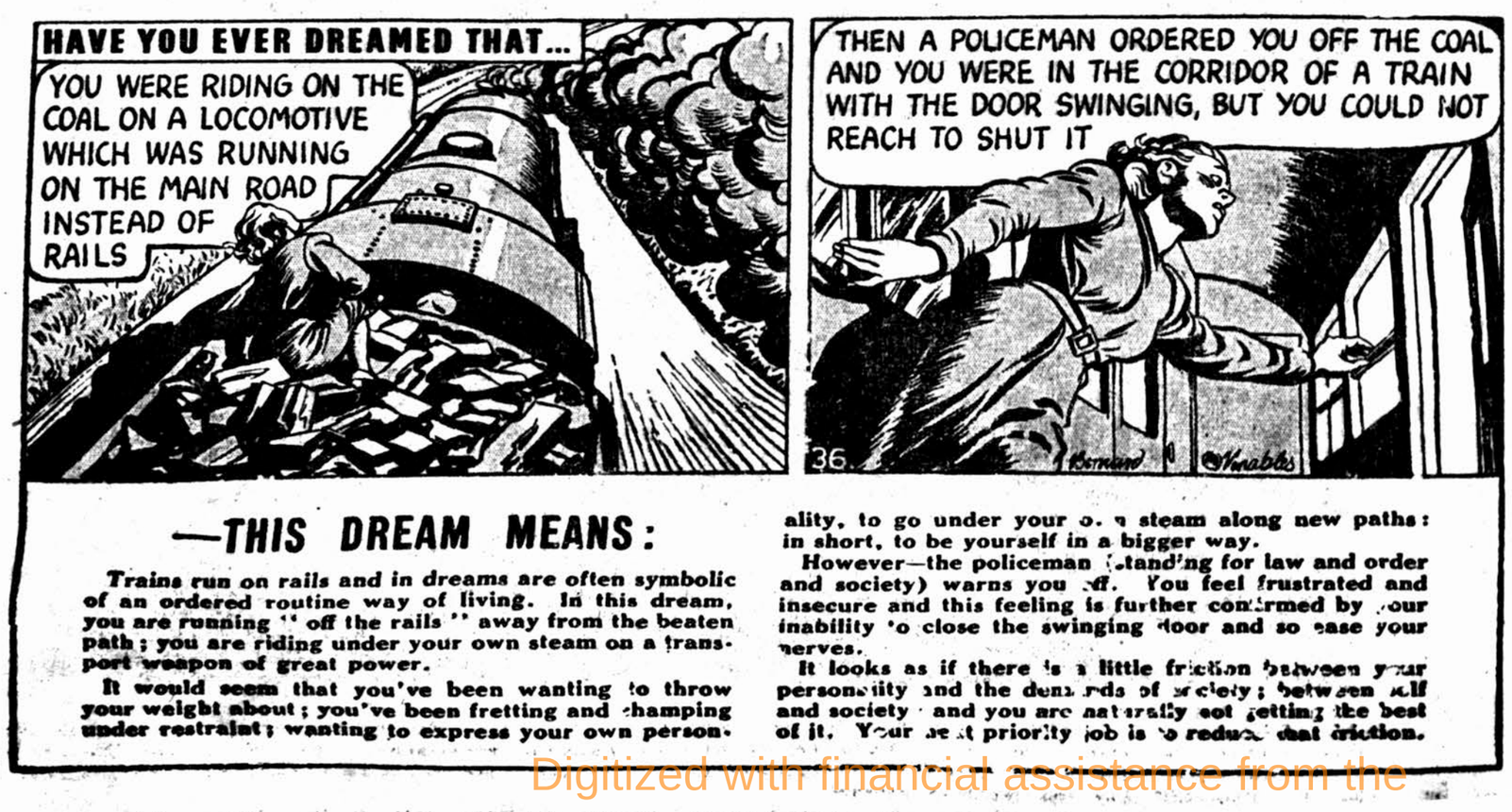
HAVE YOU EVER DREAMED THAT...
YOU WERE RIDING ON THE COAL ON A LOCOMOTIVE WHICH WAS RUNNING ON THE MAIN ROAD INSTEAD OF RAILS
THEN A POLICEMAN ORDERED YOU OFF THE COAL AND YOU WERE IN THE CORRIDOR OF A TRAIN WITH THE DOOR SWINGING, BUT YOU COULD NOT REACH TO SHUT IT
36
Bernard
Venables
—THIS DREAM MEANS:
Trains run on rails and in dreams are often symbolic of an ordered routine way of living. In this dream, you are running " off the rails " away from the beaten path; you are riding under your own steam on a transport weapon of great power.
It would seem that you've been wanting to throw your weight about; you've been fretting and champing under restraint; wanting to express your own personality, to go under your own steam along new paths: in short, to be yourself in a bigger way.
However—the policeman (standing for law and order and society) warns you off. You feel frustrated and insecure and this feeling is further confirmed by your inability to close the swinging door and so ease your nerves.
It looks as if there is a little friction between your personality and the demands of society; between self and society and you are naturally not getting the best of it. Your next priority job is to reduce that friction.

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SIX VIEWS ON ATOMIC CONTROL

Negotiations Must Succeed

By Allan Nevins

(The Pulitzer-Prize historian has gained fame as teacher, author, lecturer and editorial writer. He holds degrees from six universities, including Oxford, on whose faculty he served as professor.)

Drift is impossible.

But we are not drifting; we are still discussing, still negotiating, still hoping for a settlement on effective atomic control with Russia. To give this up and attempt to rally the rest of the world to a plan excluding the Soviet Union now, or next year or even in the next five years, would be an act of folly.

The statesmanlike course is, instead to bend all our energies to the task of converting the Russian leaders to a workable plan (doubtless embodying concessions on both sides, though Moscow will have to yield most of her present unrealistic position) and if the Soviet leaders still prove adamant, we should attempt to reach the Russian people over their heads.

It is important to keep three facts firmly in mind:

First, we still have time to continue arguing, negotiating, and exploring paths to a possible settlement. High scientific authority has told us that for at least a decade to come the American leadership in the atomic field cannot be challenged.

Second, talk about getting five-sixths of the world on our side means little or nothing. For all practical purposes, in the matter of atomic weapons only two powers exist. Russia and the United States It is not a question of five-sixths of the world against one-sixths it is a question of one half against the other half

Third, the solution of the problem of controlling atomic weapons cannot be separated from other issues between the United States and Russia. If we draw a line, present an ultimatum, and say to Russia, 'accept our plan or we shall arm the whole world against your possible aggression", we shall, by that act, have made impossible the settlement of a whole group of questions

We must not take so rash and self-defeating a course. Exasperating as the Russian obstructiveness is, irrational as the Soviet arguments seem to us, we must cling to the last to the hope of a negotiated settlement Only when we despair should we turn to Mr. Friedwald's alternative—and the time for despair has not yet come

* * *

World Security Needed

By Norman Cousins

(The author of "The Democratic Chance" is editor of The Saturday Review of Literature. He is a former editorial Writer for the New York Post and managing editor of Current History Magazine. During the war he served with OWI)

I am no expert on nuclear fission.

If I presume to speak about international control of atomic energy, it is only because the problem is primarily political rather than scientific So far as I am aware there are no critical differences of opinion among physicists concerning the actual mechanics necessary to ensure an adequate system of atomic control on a world scale. But the all-important question of implementation is where the experts meet more political variables than can conveniently be accommodated within a single equation.

The supreme fact of life in the world today is the absence of any world organisation, with adequate authority to prevent giant power systems from coming into open conflicts Any proposal for common action must be seen on that particular stage

This is why I do not believe it is possible to have effective control, or even agreement on control, until there is a supporting framework within which it could operate For control requires power, and power must be made subject to law And law rests not upon treaties or conventions but upon the institutions of Government.

The problem still remains that it was and where it was. The problem is to establish the machinery that can prevent war. The problem is to convert the world from a geographic entity into an organizational entity. The failure to meet this basic problem contributed largely to two world wars. The continuation of the present failure. Will, in all likelihood, lead to a third.

International control of atomic weapons as proposed by Mr. Baruch would certainly be a step in the right direction. But I do not see how the Baruch Plan could be effectuated without a drastic revision in the charter of the U.N. Such revision would require giving the U.N. the power of at least a limited world Government—unless we are to regard control as a temporary expedient which nations could readily set aside when it would serve their interest to do so.

If we really want atomic control, it may first be necessary to prove that we know how to control war itself. True, the scramble for, and the squabble over, atomic energy may help to bring on a war; but this is why it becomes all the more important to work on basic correctives and not irritants alone.

So far as Americans are concerned, security rests not upon public monopoly nor even upon agreement on atomic control; it rests upon the creation and operation of a world security structure with adequate powers to make and enforce world law

Would Russia join such an organization? Before we can answer that question we shall have to face an equally difficult one. Will we? Until such time as we ourselves say that we are willing to become part of a security system, with compulsory jurisdiction backed by preponderant force, we cannot, in good grace, speculate on what others will do or should do.

* * *

Prevention Of War More Important

By Henry Wallace

(Third-Party Presidential Candidate, he is a former Vice-President, Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of Commerce. He has written many books and is editor of an IOWA newspaper.)

The prevention of war and the outlawing of such weapons of warfare as bacteria and the atomic bomb are more important than stubborn insistence that our approach to the control of atomic weapons is the only approach.

The problem of outlawing such weapons, the whole range of modern methods of destruction—atomic bombs, bacteria, and guided missiles—must be discussed and settled quickly in the councils of the United Nations. The entire problem of world-wide arms reduction and national disarmaments must have top priority.

* * *

Outlaw The Bomb

By Waldemar B. Kaempffert

(Science Editor of the New York Times since 1931, he formerly was director of the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry. He is the author of a number of books, including "Science Today And Tomorrow.")

Even Soviet Russia agrees with the physicists that if we are to escape a third world war the utilization of atomic energy must be controlled now.

The U.S. moral position in the debate with Soviet Russia is not as strong as it should be because:

(1) We used the atomic bomb in war against two Japanese cities when we might have made an effective demonstration, without loss of life, by dropping the bomb either in an uninhabited part of Japan or on some pacific island;

(2) We have been stock-piling atomic explosives ever since 1945.

Soviet Russia wants to protect, itself, if an accepted atomic-control plan breaks down, by making sure that it stands on an equal footing with the United States. Hence it demands that atomic bombs be outlawed now—regardless of any system of control—and that the United Nations proceed immediately with general disarmament. Its acceptance of the principle of inspection and international control (but with strong limitations that safeguard its give up the veto power imply fear soverengnty) and its unwillingness to of another war. Where there is fear of war there is also hope of peace.

Time presses. The longer the delay in settling the issue between the United States and the Soviet Union, the greater is the danger that the scientists' dire predictions of world-wide disaster will be verified. For the longer the debate continues, the more Uranium 233, or uranium 235, or plutonium is collected in American stock piles, and the nearer the Soviet Union comes to producing bomb material in sufficient quantities for a military purpose. It should not be forgotten that 100 atomic bombs dropped on as many strategic targets in surprise attack may defeat a tardy nation that has 1,000 bombs at its disposal. A huge stock of uranium 233, or 235, or plutonium offers no protection in itself and is no guarantee of victory.

ANSWER TO RIDDLE

The answer to this riddle, this seeming indefference of two great powers to the horrors of an atomic war, lies in compromise. Aggressors must be punished, all powers agree, but there is no reason why punishment should be made part and parcel of an inspection system as the United States proposes, provided the system quickly and effectively detects violations of an agreement to control the production of bomb material.

If the guilty nation uses its veto it is still a violator of the agreement and hence certain to be punished if an established inter-national military force is ready to act. The renunciation of the veto power is, in itself, a guarantee that there will be no violation of the control regulations. Or, as the Canadian Secretary

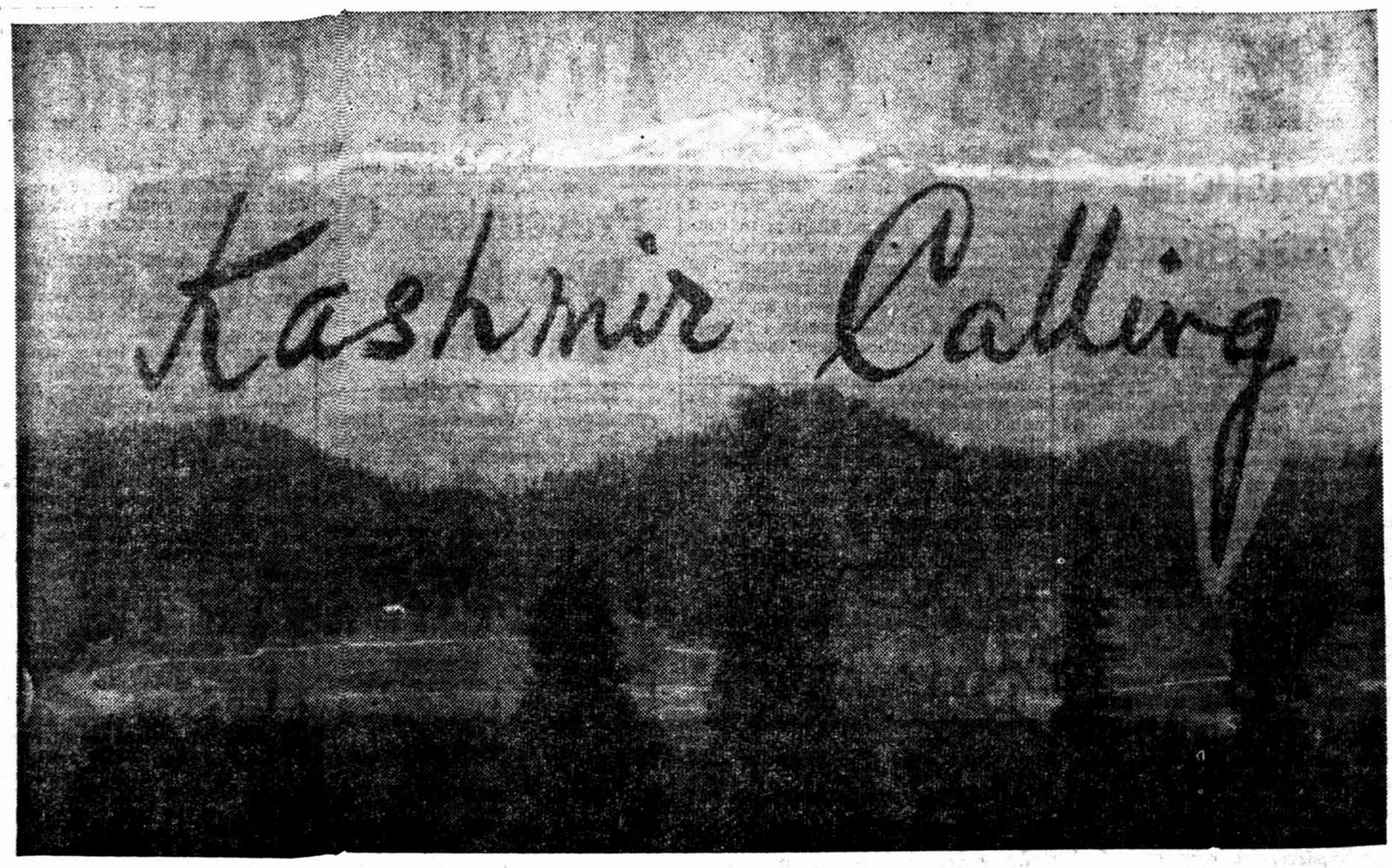
(Continued on Page 8)

There is a complete deadlock in the efforts to reach agreement on control of atomic energy—probably the most important issue facing the world today. Because the question of atomic control extends far beyond the tribunals and the laboratories, we give below the views of six well-known Americans. Though the International Atom Control Council has proved hardly effective in taking any preventive action, they are useful in giving us a glimpse into the mind of representative Americans.

From Where Britain Won The War

Members of the press paid a visit to the rooms at Storeys Gate, Westminster which were used by the War Cabinet—the rooms in which the all-important wartime decisions were taken. Mr. Key, the Minister of Works, has stated that the rooms will be maintained in exactly the same condition as they were when occupied by Mr Churchill and the wartime cabinet

Photo shows a general view of the Cabinet rooms showing the seats used by Mr. Winston Churchill and his Ministers of State during the Wartime Cabinet meetings.



Harmukh from Gulmarg.

THIS year's invitation to enjoy your summer vacation in Kashmir is given by Sheikh Abdulla, the people's Prime Minister of Kashmir. This invitation is on behalf of the people of Kashmir after the attainment of the People's Raj—hence more cordial and more hospitable

There cannot be better assurance than what the popular premier has given to the visitors as regards the problem of food, housing and travelling facilities Sheikh Abdulla's Government will do its best to make every visitor comfortable not merely as tourists but as the friends of Kashmir.

Your dreams of an ideal vacation this year can come true. Kashmir State extends a cordial welcome knowing that you will discover everything to make your visit happy and deeply satisfying in the valley and her lovely hill stations. The variety of attraction in Kashmir is such that you can spend as little or as much time and money as you please and assure yourself and your family the best in fun. You can reach Srinagar by air or by Pathankot—Jammu Road with some of the most beautiful and majestic scenery on your way. From Srinagar your choice can vary from the comfortable simple boarding house to the most sumptuous summer resorts or city hotels, and Houseboat life.

Switzerland Of East

Kashmir Valley representing the valley and its mountainous surroundings, has won immortal fame for sport, scenery and artistic products Hiking, hunting, fishing, golf; ski-ing and swimming are everyday sports there. There are few places in the world that can excel Kashmir in natural scenery. Its product like shawls embroidery, paper machie and wood carving are well known for their artistic nature. Kashmir has a combination of mountains and lakes in which respects it can be compared with Switzerland and many have described the valley as the Switzerland of the East.

One can swim for hours together in calm clear lakes, the angler can spend hours with his fishing rod seated in a boat and moving along the streams which abound in brown and rainbow trout Walks through pine and poplar lined avenues give immense comfort and pleasure. Picnics to places of historical and contemporary interest become memorable events in one's life. There are magnificent ruins which amaze the layman and speak volumes to the initiated. There are magnificent gardens with their velvety lawns, towering chinars, flowerbeds and ceaselessly playing fountains. There are objects of interest for the scientists and the artists. The snow capped mountains which surround the valley inspire alike the poet and the painter.

The river Jhelum meandering through the middle of the valley divides it into two. The river is navigable for a considerable distance and permits easy boat traffic and enchanting boat residence. Houseboat life in the many lakes or by the river side is a highly popular speciality of the valley.

Most Crowded City

A trip to this land of multifarious charms can secure manifold return in improved health and added happiness for every bit of money and energy utilized All seasons in the year have special loveliness to present. Summer is the most crowded season since it is an ideal period for quiet holidaying. Those days the valley provides a convenient and an interesting shelter against the unmitigating rigours of the scorching sun in the nearby plains

As to where and why you can actually go to enjoy your vacation a swift survey of some of the many places will help you a lot.

Gulmarg, Gul (flower) and Marg (meadow), a valley within a valley, has turned into an exquisitely lovely hill station and health resort with all the modern comforts befitting the place. Gulmarg has an appearance of saucer shaped balcony surrounded by steep mountains, dense pine forests and wild flowers. The valley, like a sleeping beauty remains calm and serene buried in white shroud of snow for more than six months only to unveil itself in May every year For about five months it is again full of loveliness and life, thrill and adventure. For summer Gulmarg provides the most beautiful Golf Course in whole of India.

The base of the valley (Tangmarg) is accessible by cars and buses and then four miles uphill jungle journey is covered on ponies, in palanquins or on foot that makes one forget the man-made noisy roads of cities and towns. Kaleidoscopically the valley gives a beautiful and inviting sight. The weather even in the hot months of June and July is uncertain. It may be clear, cloudy and rainy, but not rough, the same day at different moments. On the whole the climate is cold and requires warm clothing. The quiet atmosphere and embracing scenery touch the very depths of the human soul, – brings inspiration to the young and the old, health to the convalescent and vigour to the weak.

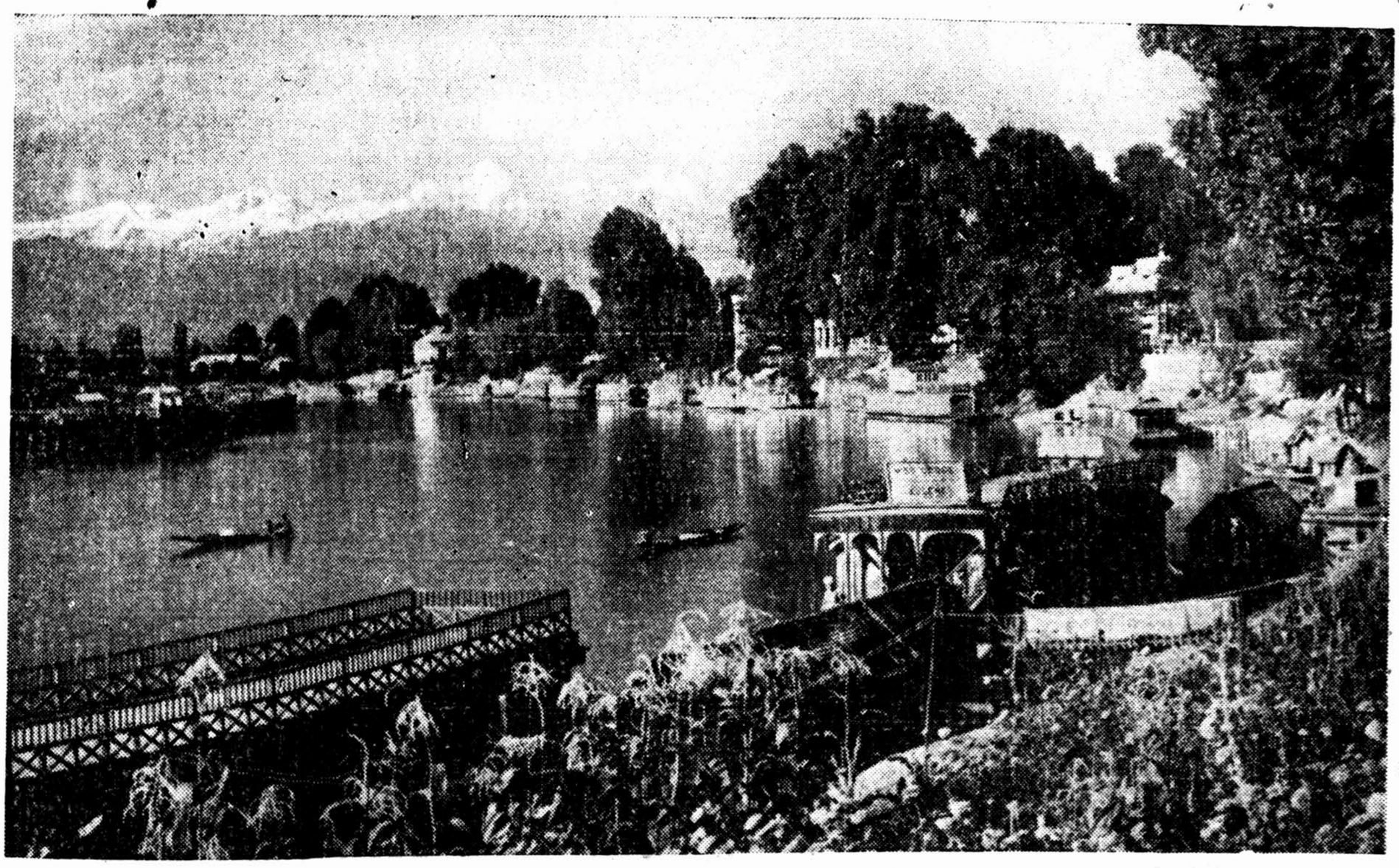
From Gulmarg excursions to Khilanmarg, Alpatri, Ferozepore Nala, Toshamaidan and other places is pleasure full of joy.

Pahalgam And Amar Nath

Among many beautiful valleys in Kashmir Liddar Valley, Sindh Valley and Jhelum Valley are the chief ones and each has its own charms. The first two are known for flowery meadows, dense forests, wild beauty, noisy streams, snow — covered mountains glaciers and sacred places in which Kashmir seems rich. In the heart of Liddar Valley a hill station of an increasing importance has just risen and this is Pahalgam—a place unique in itself. Pahalgam is to Indians what Gulmarg is to Europeans—a place loved and liked.

Left: A Kashmiri Craftsman.

Below: Gulmarg in Winter.



Bund, Srinagar.

By S.N. Kaul

Sheikh Abdullah, the Prime Minister of Kashmir, recently extended a warm invitation to everybody to visit Kashmir not only as a land of beauty but of bravery, where the people are fighting unitedly for their freedom. This article describes a few of the scenic splendours of Kashmir.

Its excellent location, form of mountains and forests with nice cold clear streams meandering in serpentine way are all responsible for the increasing importance of this hill station It reflects a reaction against the extreme Europeanisation of Gulmarg. No ball rooms, no Golf Courses, hence no worries and diversions and life continues to be wild, therefore charming. While most of the people in Gulmarg live in huts, people in Pahalgam live in tents. In Pahalgam there are ample opportunities for adventures like fishing, riding, biking and short jungle walks on the discovered uphill and down dale routes.

Kolahai Glacier which the adventurer seldom miss is in the neighbourhood of Pahalgam. The glacier is at a height of 11,200 ft. and is about fifteen miles from Pahalgam The end of the glacier is hardly recognisable.

Deep within the lap of Himayalas and hidden in the surroundings of Pahalgam is the famous cave of Amar Nath equally beloved of Hindu pilgrimage and the adventurous hikers. Situated at the height of 12,729 ft. above the sea level lies the cave. Sawan Pornmashi is the day of Darshana when a frozen image of Shivlinga, believed to wax and wane with the moon, can be seen. The pigeons fly over the cave at the time of pilgrimage. Visitors have to be well clad and well equipped for this trip of high altitude

Some more joyful excursions which an enthusiast would like to take from Pahalgam are to Chandanwari, Vavjan Panjtarni, Sheshnag and Liddarwat etc. A visit to all these places enriches a person with new knowledge and new ideas.

Sonamarg And Gandarbal

The biggest side valley in Kashmir is Sindh Valley with Zojila pass at the helm of it through which communication and trade is covered between central Asia and Kashmir. The valley is least touched by man; therefore best to spend a holiday in. Sonamarg is one of the finest places in Kashmir situated at a distance of about sixty miles from Srinagar and to the north of it. It is a must- not-miss place and any eloquent description or praise would only mean an underestimation of nature's philanthrophy. Eyes and mind are equally soothed by the excellent scenery and bracing climate. It is a place where the young turn poets and the old lovers. Once in the valley one forgets all the worries of the working day world and feels like smiling and dancing to the tune of ever fresh fragrant forest breeze and the murmer of distant streams. The valley is out of bonds for all sorrows and the life is care free and wild.

Gandarbal is nearest place of importance in Sindh Valley about 14 miles from Srinagar. It is an ideal place for trout fishing and provides a nice camping ground on the bank of a branch of the river Sindh. Tulamula (Khirbawani is a very important place of Hindu pilgrimage and is at a distance of three miles from here.

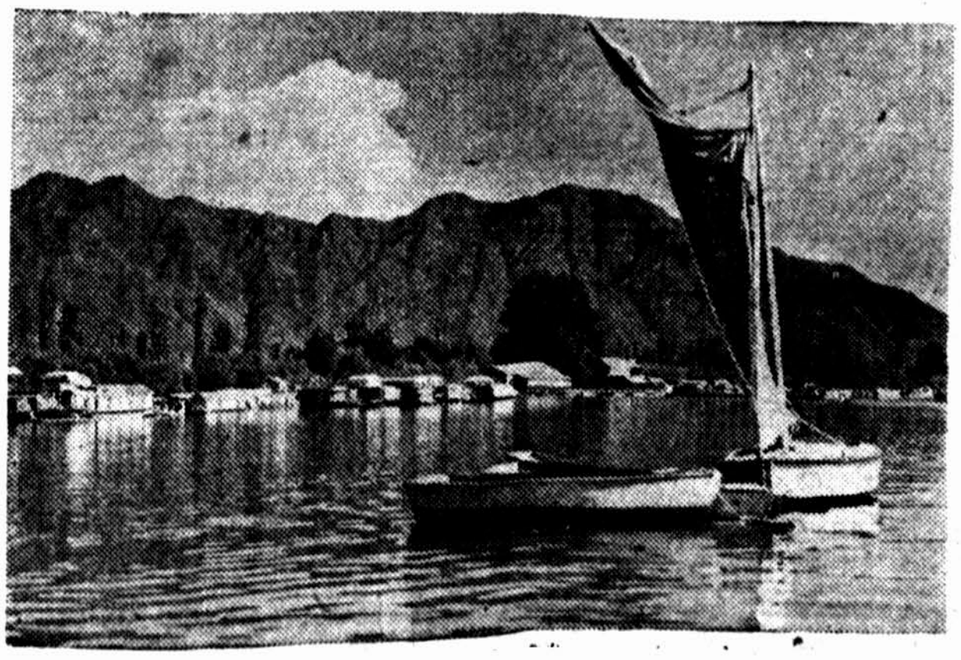
A visit to Kashmir is incomplete without a visit to Moghul Gardens The chief gardens are situated in the vicinity of Srinagar. The gardens which continue to be well maintained are: Nishat Bagh; Shalimar; Cheshma Shahi; Naseem Bagh; Achhabal; Verinag. All these places are accessible both by boats and cars.

Everything For Enjoyment

In Kashmir some may find the excitement of living in houseboats or tents, others may like boating and fishing. The adventures may take pleasure in taking and there may be still others who may take pleasure in swimming and lake bathing. Kashmir presents all kinds of opportunities for outdoor activities. Thousands of scenic spots beckon you. Cool and calm lakes, tree-lined roads, quiet retreats with gently rustling leaves to soothe frayed nerves and restore the sparkle of life; the thrills of motorboats, water skiing horse riding and swimming in crystal clear fresh water—all call you to happy relaxation. As Lawrence not long ago wrote about Kashmir: "The valley contains nearly everything that should make life enjoyable There is sport varied and excellent; there is scenery for the artists and the layman, mountain for the mountaineers, flowers for the botanist, a vast field for the geologist and the magnificient ruins for the archaeologist. The epicure will find dainty fruits and vegetables cheaper here than in any part of the world while the lounger can pass delightful days of "dolce far niente" in the Houseboats moored under the shady Chinar trees."

Right: A view of Pahalgam.

Below: Nagin Lake



HUNTER'S LUCK

The Annals Of Big Game Are Full Of Almost Incredible Stories Of Hair-Breadth Escape From The Jaws—Or Tusks—Of Death. Here Are A Few Told By *Hugh Prior*

The phrase almost invariably crops up, when professional big game hunters foregather in Africa, whether in the wilds of Kenya or Uganda or under the bright lights of Nairobi Kenya's capital. The luck is as varied as the characters of the strange men who spend their lives in hunting big game.

Take the case of George Outram, a professional game hunter who had spent the greater part of his life in East Africa. Outram usually hunted alone, but on this safari he had a partner. One day while following in the wake of a herd of elephants, they picked up spoor which indicated the presence of a couple of big fellows. They separated to follow the respective trails.

Outram soon overtook his quarry, a big bull with a pair of heavy tusks. He was feeding in a clearing, offering a target for an easy and leisurely shot. When Outram fired the elepphant sank in his tracks—a sight that has always a touch of the awesome about it, however often you may see it. Outram stepped cut from cover to inspect the tusks, which the boys would chop out later.

He was bending over the head when the bull, without preliminary movement, heaved himself swiftly to his feet. The hunter's aim had not been as true as usual. The elephant's trunk shot out, coiled about the man's body and lifted him high in the air. It was the characteristic move of a wounded and angry elephant—to-pick up his puny antagonist and smash his life out against the ground. The hunter's rifle was knocked from his grip

The Lucky Helmet

For a second or two Outram hung on the brink of eternity. His shot, however, though it missed the brain, had dazed the elephant. At the end of the upward swing the trunk lost its grip and Outram's body broke away. He sailed through the air, behind the elephant, landing 20 or 30 feet away on the hard ground.

The bull, dazed though he was, swung about and plunged after it. On his way he saw the sun helmet that had dropped from the hunter's head in his headlong flight to safety. It was enough to stop him. The raging beast pounced on it. Again and again he dug at the small thing with his tusks, plunging them into the baked earth and raising a cloud of dust that swirled about the scene like thin brown smoke.

Meanwhile Outram, bruished and dazed but not really injured, lay watching the performance. He knew that escape by rasing for cover was out of the question, and since death seemed only a matter of seconds away, he decided on a desperate measure.

Gathering himself up, he charged straight at the elephant's towering rear, clasped his arms about one of the thick hind legs and hung on for dear life. The bull, trumpeting like the siren of a destroyer, twisted and plunged in awkward circles, trying to reach the thing that was giving him an experience he certainly had not known before.

Suddenly he ceased all efforts to reach the clinging man and lumbered off to the bush, a few yards away, just as Outram, his strength gone, lost his hold. Outram had his share of hunter's luck that day.

Sudden Discovery

An even more generous share of hunter's luck fell to Carl Akeley, the great U. S. naturalist and hunter, on a grim occasion. Accompanied only by some natives, he was hunting on the slopes of Mount Kenya, the second highest mountain in Africa. Near the snow line he found the spoor of three elephants, big specimens, as their tracks indicated.

The spoor was fresh and he soon caught up with the tuskers. Akeley halted at the edge of the cover to examine the loading of the rifle his boy handed to him.

The elephants were a couple of hundred yards from the spot where he stood. There had been no sound of anything moving in his immediate vicinity, but he became suddenly and acutely aware of the presence of danger.

Snatching up his rifle he swung around, to find himself face to face with one of the elephants. How the beast had discovered the hunter's presence was a mystery. There was no wind to carry scent, and Akeley had been careful to make no noise. Yet the huge animal had made his way without a sound, through cover in which a man would have advertised his presence for 100 feet or more.

Akeley brought up his rifle, his fingers tumbling for the safety catch. Before he could slip it back the elephant struck. Had the blow been with the full sweep of an upreared trunk, it would have ended Akeley's career on the spot. But the trunk had been coiled, and the weight of the stroke greatly diminished.

Half-stunned by the blow, swaying helplessly, Akeley saw a tusk coming straight for his breast. Instinctively he flung out of his left hand and took hold of it. Dropping his rifle he grasped the other tusk with his right. He was thus between the two, with the trunk again coiled, almost touching his face.

Became Unconscious

In that position he was borne backwards to the ground. The elephant knelt and thrust its head downwards to crush him. The curving tusks sank deep into the ground, and Akeley felt terrible blows on face and chest. Almost instantly pain and shock wiped out consciousness.

It was dark he came to. He was lying on the same spot, alone, in a drizzling mountain rain and chilling cold. When his numbered brain began to function he rolled his head and saw a flickering light some distance away. It was the camp fire of the boys. He realized then that they thought he had been killed, for he knew they would not touch his body if he were dead.

With a supreme effort he managed to make some croaking noises which reached the keen ears of the boys. They at once hurried to him and picked him up. Consciousness again left him.

When his senses came back a second time he was in the porter' tent. His forehead was a red, swollen mass, from the first trunk blow. His nose was broken and one eye blackened and completely closed. One side of his face was split open, so that the teeth showed through. Bad as those wounds were, the body injuries were worse. Most of his ribs were broken, his breast bone damaged and one of his lungs pierced.

Akeley must have been made of particularly tough material, for he survived the injuries, to carry on the fine work whose results are to be seen in the Museum of Natural History, in New York. He believed that his escape from instant death was attributable to the tusks having encountered a rock, or perhaps a tree root, below the surface of the ground. Even so, he was lucky that the enraged elephant went off without trampling his body to pulp, or stabbing again at it with his tusks.

Did The Elephant Know?

The hunter's luck that had stood by him for many years finally deserted another professional elephant hunter, Bill Judd. For most of an afternoon he and his son had been following the spoor of a lone elephant. Toward sundown they decided to call off the chase and pitch camp. While selecting a site they heard noises in the nearby bush, the unmistakable sounds of an elephant feeding.

Creeping through the cover they came to a large clearing. Their stood their elusive elephant, tearing his evening meal off the small trees. Father and son separated and Judd raised his heavy double-barrelled rifle and fired. The elephant went down under a head shot and Judd, without troubling to reload, walked out into the clearing. His son was already ahead of him. They had advanced well into the open when the elephant in one swift movement, was on his feet and charging for them. As in the case of Outram, the bullet had merely grazed the small brain.

That charging elephant did a most remarkable thing. Though the son was much nearer and almost directly in line, the animal swept past without attempting to touch the boy and made straight for the man. The trunk whipped down, coiled about his body, drew it back and impaled it on a tusk. The bull then drew the body off, dropped it picked it up again by the legs and began to batter it against a tree.

Meanwhile the son, drawing near, was steadily pumping bullets from a magazine rifle into the swinging head. When the bullets at last took effect and the bull went down to stay, little was left of the hunter's body. It was an extreme example of a wounded elephant's vengeance.

Why did that elephant deliberately ignore the son and race past him, almost touching him, to reach the father, who was much farther away? Did he, in some mysterious way, know which of the two men had fired the bullet into his head?

One of the grimmest instances of hunter's luck occured about 40 miles from Nairobi, in Kenya. George Gray, an Englishman on his way home from India, stopped off to visit a settler, Sir Alfred Pease, who had made Kenya his home for many years.

On the morning following his arrival they went hunting. Beaters began their noisy work on the bush where lions were known to be lurking. Soon a lion and lioness emerged. They immediately raced toward fresh cover some distance away.

The white men of the party were on horseback and Gray, in his eagerness, spurred his horse and coursed those two lions, as he might have coursed a fox at home in England. Gray was an experienced game hunter, so there was little excuse for the rash thing he did.

The Rifle Jammed!

The two lions continued their flight for quite a distance. Then, their anger mounting, they suddenly stopped and turned to face the oncoming hunter. Gray closed up, jumped from his mount, levelled his rifle and fired. He missed.

The lion broke into a charge as the shot was fired. Seconds later it struck, bore the hunter down, and began to maul with tooth and claw. It looked like the end for Gray. But meanwhile a young member of Riding close he dismounted, aimed at the party was spurring to the rescue. the lion's head and pulled the trigger.

But the seeming turn in Gray's luck miscarried. There was no report. The young fellow's rifle had jammed, something that does not happen once in a thousand times.

The lion, now at a supreme pitch of fury, left gray and bounded toward the dismounted horseman. Since he was virtually unarmed, there was only one thing for the young fellow to do-remount and save himself. The lion, balked of his new prey, went back to resume the mauling of his helpless victim who, unluckily for him perhaps, had remained fully conscious throughout the heart-breaking drama.

While the horseman, screaming to the others to hurry was riding away from danger. Pease was galloping up. He put in a close quarters head shot which dropped the lion across the now badly mangled man.

Gray was carried to the little railroad station nearby and removed to a hospital at Nairobi. They pulled his lacerations together, and for four days and nights doctors never left his bedside. But at the end of that time gangrene developed and the luckless hunter died.

He Toasted His Friends

It is hard to imagine a man turning his back on what most hunters would consider luck. Yet that is just what a Kenya settler, an Englishman named Goldfinch, did.

He and a partner were out riding early one morning when their horses almost stepped on a lion which was crouching in the long grass.

Goldfinch's friend fired from the saddle but only lightly wounded the lion. It sprang at the horse, pinning the rider to the horse's back.

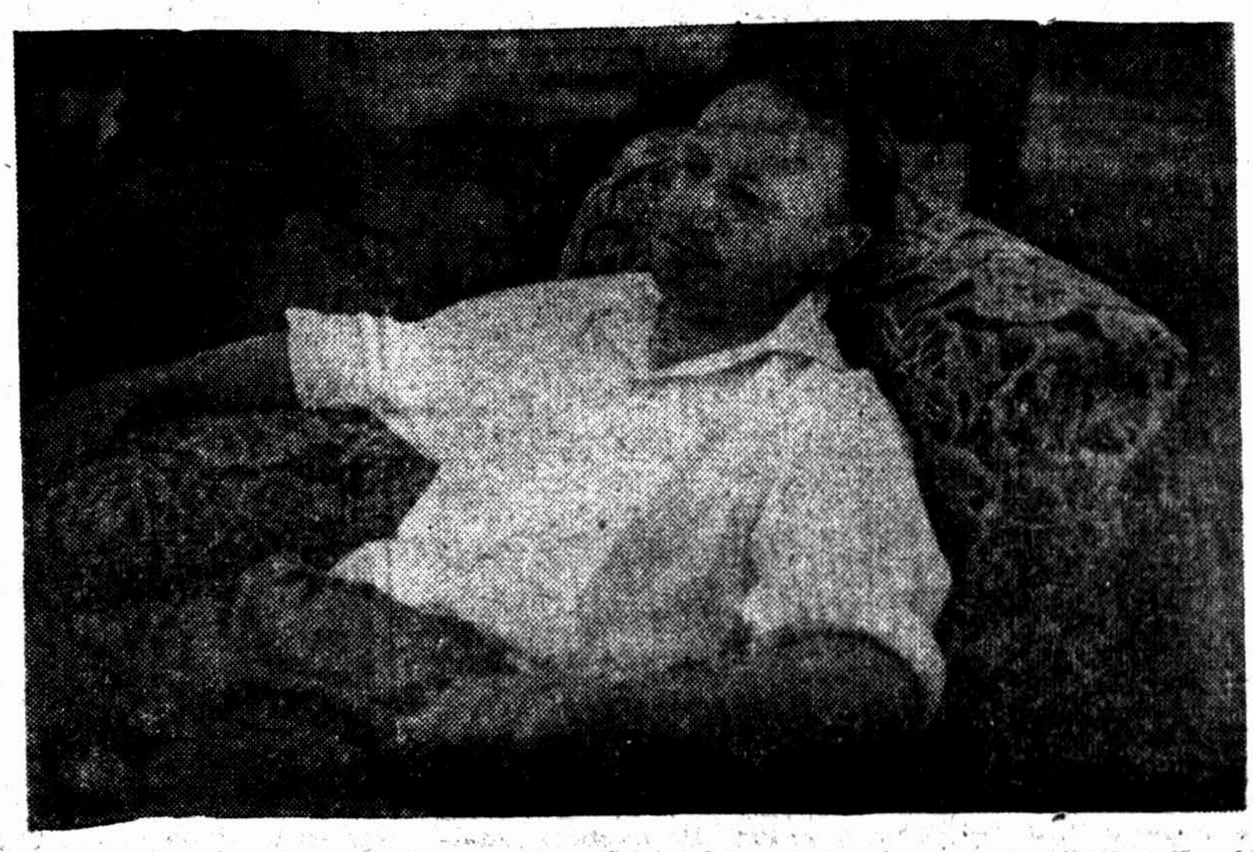
Goldfinch dismounted for the difficult shot which would bring down the lion. At the same moment the lion dropped to the ground and knocked Goldfinch over before he could get in a shot. The terrible jaws fastened on his leg, crushing flesh, muscle and bone.

Meanwhile the other man, at a distance of a few feet, finished the lion

Goldfinch's only wound was the crushed leg. He was hurried to Nairobi, where the doctors assured him that they could save his life, though

(Continued On Page 8)

The Great Don In Bombay



Don Bradman, the skipper of the Australian Cricket team to Britain was not well when the ship touched Bombay 'en route'. He is seen resting here in his room.

When In Paris

Just Dial S. V. P. And End All Your Worries!

Story of a remarkable organisation that knows all answers to all questions and can do most things for you—except murder your mother-in-law!

By Francis Musgrave

Asked what visions Paris conjures in the returned traveller's mind, nine out of ten people would answer, the boulevards and cafe life; gaiety and chic. For few of us think of the French Capital as a place where one might find the very latest idea in labour-saving devices.

Yet Paris possesses a telephone facility unique among the great cities of the world. It is a veritable Aladdin's lamp that brings not one, but scores of genii to perform one's bidding. You just lift the receiver and dial the letters S.V.P. and you are spared hours of work and irritation, whilst having at the same time the satisfaction of knowing that you are helping to balance the French budget.

To use this extremely handy service you merely pay a small additional sum with your ordinary telephone account. For three dollars fifty a month you become an ordinary member; priority members pay seven dollars.

Once the contract is signed, all your worries are over. You want to know the address of a favourite author or film star? Just dial S.V.P. ("If you please") and in five minutes you have it written down in your address book. Do you want to know what your personal allowances are under the new Income Tax laws? S.V.P.'s legal bureau will tell you at once

DEVISED BY MANDEL

Perhaps a letter from a Czech or Norwegian business firm has just been put on your desk. You don't speak Czech or Norwegian. Instead of searching perhaps vainly, for a translator, you slip the letter into an envelope and send it round to S,V,P., who have contracted to translate two letters a month free of charge. Within a few hours a telephonist dictates a translation, and a written copy follows with the original letter.

It is more probable that your wants will be simpler. You have left a parcel somewhere to be called for; or you want your furniture removed to the new flat. S.V.P., will deal with this sort of problem in the twinkling of an eye. In thousands of Paris offices and homes a finger reaches out for the three magic letters as soon as the first hint of difficulty appears

S.V.P., was devised by Georges Mandel (afterwards shot by the Gestapo near Versailles) when he was Minister of Posts and Telegraph in 1935. He wanted to encourage the more frequent use of the telephone and to save the public hours of work and worry. He encouraged the formation of a private company, and for three years it was built up slowly. Then it was taken over by a pushing young businessman, the Comte de Turckheim who developed its services, and by advertising it well, turned it into a highly successful organisation

ANY SERVICE

To-day, S.V.P. has a reputation for rapidity, precision and scope of enquiry. It can answer questions about land, sea or air travel, sport, entertainment, professiona and commercial problems, tedious literary or scientific data, as well as telling the newly-wedded housewife how to cook her husband's breakfast

It provides messengers, theatre tickets, a private car hire service, secretaries, couriers and guides; a poste restante photostatic and microfilm service; an ever-ready staff of office cleaners, seamstresses, dance partners, and sitters-in. Just dial S.V.P., and someone will come round and take your ration cards to be changed

Priority clients are supplied regularly with copies of all the new laws and regulations. They also have access to valuable legal, economic and technical experts who will work out the client's problems while he spends the afternoon in the garden.

Here are just a few of the problems solved by S.V.P., in one single day's work.

What are the possibilities of selling electric irons in Finland?

What were the maximum and minimum quotations of the pengo and piastre on March 3rd. 1927?

How many cigarettes can I take into Italy?

Within what period must I make claims for damage to goods at sea?

What are the rail freight rates in Soviet Russia?

Where can I find a reliable matrimonial agency?

Can you inform me at which hotel I can find Mr. Harrison Schuster, of Saskatoon, who arrived in Paris on Tuesday?

How do I start to make a *mayonnaise* sauce?

NOT TOO HIGHBROW

An average of six thousand calls a day are made through S.V.P.'s switchboard, and about 250,000 francs a month are spent in stamps answering written requests.

This remarkable organisation employs a headquarters staff of 280 and uses 175 telephone lines. There are special teams of legal, scientific, and technical experts competent to deal quickly with all questions that come within their departments. There is a General Inquiry Service with operators able to answer most questions from memory, but who have in the next room an excellent reference library. For each person who phones an enquiry through, there is a research assistant available to look for the information desired.

Yet, although S.V.P., is a very serious organisation, which spares Parisians hours of tedious work every week, it is not too highbrow to deal with lighter domestic crises

When a hostess is let down by a guest at the last minute, she can ring up S.V.P., to supply a fourteenth dinner guest or a fourth player for gin rummy. At once, one of the staff slips on evening clothes and deputises for the missing guest.

S.V.P., has also been able to supply scarce drugs like streptomycin to save a woman's life, and human or asses' milk has been rushed round on several occasions when it was wanted to nourish a sick baby.

Small wonder, then, that thousands of Parisians have come to look upon S.V.P., as a veritable Fairy Godmother. As one Frenchman remarked not long ago: "It will do anything except murder your mother-in-law."

Million Years Old Skulls Found

Java Find Considered Missing Link

A missing link in the ancestral line between the most primitive known human fossils and modern man is shown by a study of a group of curious human skulls found in Java, which has been reported to the American Association of Physical Anthropology here

Eleven of these skulls were discovered in 1931 by a Dutch engineer engaged in excavations in the valley of the Solo river. This is an area of important anthropological discoveries for there, about 50 years ago, were found the first remains of the GROTESQUE PITHECANTHROPUS ERECTUS, giant ape man of about 1,000,000,000 years ago, who remains the earliest representative of the human race known on earth.

These "Solo" skulls attracted little attention at the time they were found, and before anthropologists could devote much study to them the war had started and Java was in the hands of the Japanese. The skulls were recovered as soon as the enemy evacuated. They had been left undisturbed, except for one specimen which had been sent to the Emperor, himself an amateur anthropologist. This since has been found in his collection in Tokyo.

At first the Solo skulls appeared far advanced from PITHECANTHROPUS and closer to the ogre-like NEANDERTHALERS, who were in Europe at the start of the last Ice Afe and who either were killed off by the advent of modern man about 50,000 years ago, or incorporated in this main stem of the human race. It was surprising that NEANDERTHALERS should have strayed so far from their known habitat.

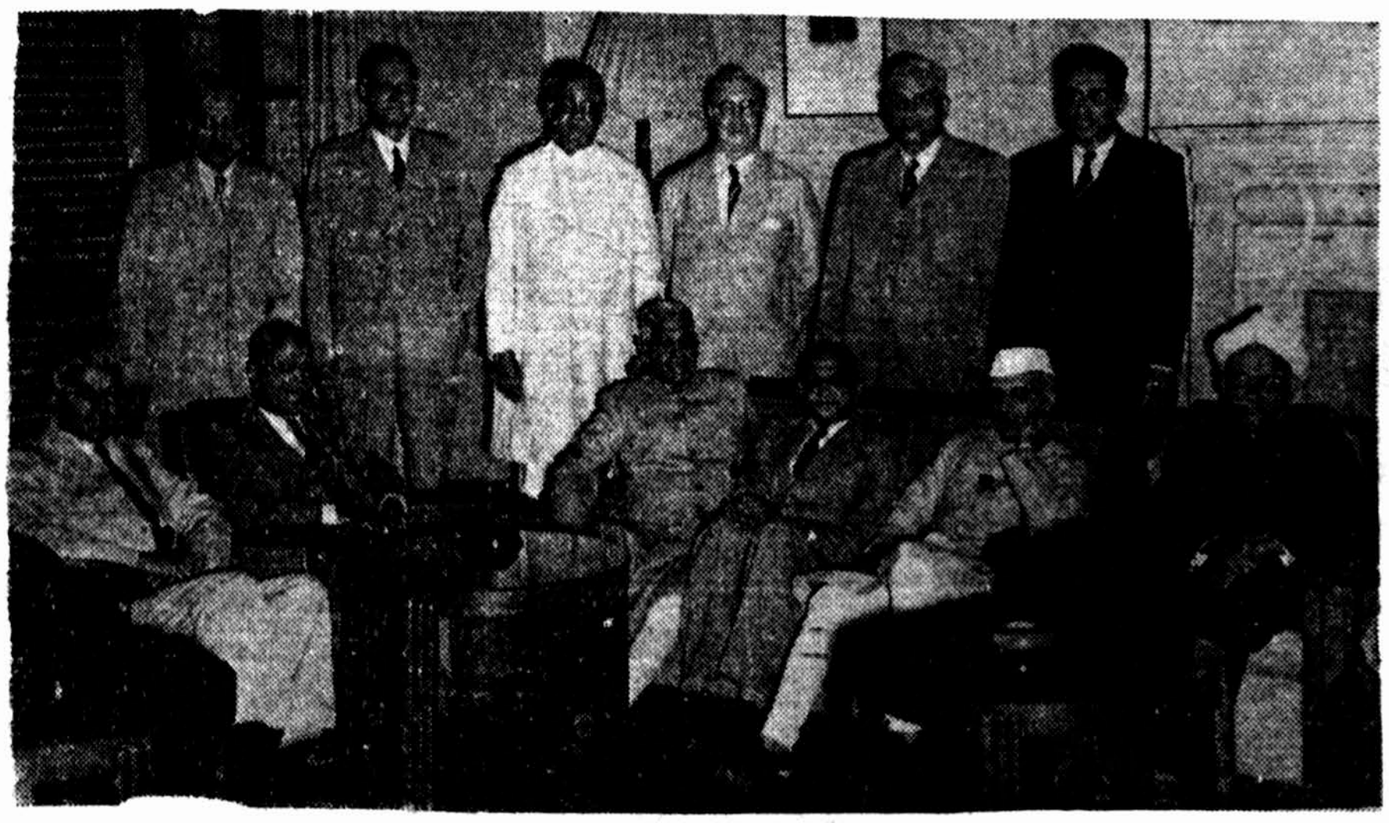
SOLO MAN

An intensive study of the insides of these skulls by Dr. Franz Weidenreich of the American Museum of Natural History disposes pretty completely of the neanderthal relationship and shows that the Solo Man was far closer to PITHECANTHROPUS—probably a direct descendant and representing the second known stage in human evolution.

The base of the human skull is divided into three sections that step down terrace like from front to back. In the Solo man the differene in level, especially between the middle and back sections, is much less marked than in modern man. This means that the base is much flatter. Also the lower wall of the skull is much thicker and the bony receptacle for the pituitary gland is less developed. These features, together with the fact that the top of the brain cavity in the Solo man shows a much less pronouced hump, indicating that in modern man the entire brain case has been rolled up around a transverse axis.

All this means, Dr. Weidenreich says, that man has slowly developed an upright posture, and that the Solo man had not quite reached the stage of walking erect naturally, although he was considerably in advance of the PITHECANTHROPUS.

India's Chief Justices Discuss Draft Constitution



The Chief Justices of the High Courts of India met in New Delhi at the end of the last month to discuss the legal implications of the draft Constitution of Free India. This group photograph was taken at a lunch at the Gymkhana Club where Pandit Nehru was the chief guest

Sitting (L to R): M. C. Chagla Bombay (not seen); Sir Saiyid Fazl Ali, Federal Court; Dewan Ram Lal, East Punjab; Sir Harilal J. Kania Chief Justice of India; Pandit Nehru; N. Patanjali Sastri, Federal Court.

Standing (L to R): Bidhubhushan Malik, Allahabad; Manohar Lal Patna; Rupendra Coomar Mitter Calcutta; Sir Frederick Grille, Nagpur; Ghulam Hasan, Oudh; and Venkata Rajamannar, Madras.

GANDHIJI: A Personal Testament

By Devere Allen

MILAN.

I KNEW HIM, and I can prove it.

I can prove it because it is now, having known him, impossible to hate even the man who shot him down. From Gandhi I learned long since, as much as from any other teacher of the past or present, how futile and destructive hate can be, how little it can ever have to do with building a new world Nor is there any easier cure for the malady which produces assassinations; you can strike in vengeance at the murderers, but you can not, by such methods eradicate murder from the earth

THOSE WHO KNEW Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi even a little, will never need reminding that there is no importance in wreaking punishment on the distorted wretch who killed him Gandhi would want to know about his India: will his ultimate sacrifice—just a climax to a long list of sacrifices—let loose more hateful emotions, or will it eventually tend to unite conflicting populations and create a peace? That is what matters; and for the answer, we shall have to wait a while I think, too, Gandhi would want to know whether, in the world outside India, his death may bring about a warmer sympathy instead of unfriendly criticism; even, perhaps, a patience with some of the Indians who, torn as they are, act sometimes in a way their lost leader abhorred.

*

ONE HESITATES, a little, to add personal testimony to the flood of comments that has been rising throughout the globe. There is such a thing as running after the very great, trying to raise one's stature by a cubit through the fact of fortunate acquaintance. But this was different. I can lay a tiny wreath beside important ones on the accumulating pile, because I never was a hero-worshipper; because I looked on Gandhi with affection, but always as a human, with faults of judgment and perspective, yet with more to give his time than any other man.

HE WAS GREAT despite real weaknesses and blind spots. Sometimes he lapsed from the breadth of thought which so distinguished him, and on some issues held unrealistic, even antiquated, views. His ideas on sex were fantastic and perhaps anything but truly holy. It was strange to hear an essentially up-to-date and educated man dismissing birth control, not alone because his mind rejected it, but because he had examined the social aspects of the question, and decided against it—35 years before.

At moments he could be woefully inconsistent, as for example when he recruited for ambulance work and enlistments during World War 1 out of loyalty to the British. Or when he remarked that if India were free and there was a popular movement toward peacetime conscription, he would not feel able to raise his voice against it.

BUT THE TREE that bends in the gale is often stronges'. And what Gandhi taught his generation was a new technique of combat, one which above all else won freedom for his country. It was a technique that can suffer defeats without defeatism, as violent crusades so seldom can. It was a technique which, in its victories, left singularly scant bitterness among its adversaries. It was a technique which routed the skeptics. I can recall a believer in force who once angrily expostulated: "This Gandhi stuff is awful, it takes such an advantage of you in always appealing to your higher nature!"

*

WITH OTHERS in a small editorial group, I had the joy of printing what I believe was the first article ever written by Gandhi expressly for publication in America; though a few people had long known of the Indian leader's methods, as more knowledge spread it set increasing numbers of Americans on fire. I had a modest correspondence with the great practitioner of non-violent action, and also with his late brilliant secretary, Mahadev Desai. Hence I was privileged to see Gandhi twice in London, when he came to the Round Table Conference of 1931. If the first occasion was on his famous Day of Silence, the second might be called his Day of Fatigue. Things had not gone well; he had worked until one o'clock in the morning, and had got up at four.

AS HE TALKED, his head kept bobbing from weariness. But when we got down to practical matters, such as certain exchanges between India and the United States, he roused. Soon he was explaining, with quiet good humor and even a bit of amusement, why he thought—correctly, as it turned out—he would once more be thrown into prison. It was especially interesting, that time, to see the relish with which he tackled his simple supper. Squatting together on the floor, he ate and I talked, and I can remember with what surprise I noted the generous quantity of food he stowed away. When he talked in public, at least in rain-soaked London, his voice was clear and a trifle high-pitched. One thing he emphasized: his tolerance of those who disagreed with him. Of the Indians who felt like using violence in their struggle, he asserted: "While I cannot use their methods or share their views, I wish to express my solidarity with them."

*

FEW MEN ever won such diverse estimates. He was adored by many millions; among these were a small coterie of faithful followers in Britain. Yet one British clergyman, a believer in non-violence, once characterized him in a public group as "That dirty little shyster lawyer!" The ignorant could joke at his garb; The knowing had to take sides. Oddly enough, what sticks in this writer's mind, in thinking back, is his sense of humor. He could be sardonic about some who were too adulatory; he could be gentle, uttering wisecracks; often he used a quip to cover up some spectacular success.

To me, he was especially insistent in his belief that his methods could be used just as well in western countries as in the East; perhaps even better, he said, because of the West's superior skill at organization.

HE WILL BE PRESENT in years ahead, at many a gathering where his physical body need not manifest his influence. Last summer, in the British House of Lords, I witnessed the final ceremony, the traditional Royal Assent, setting India free; at that moment the transfer of power actually took place. I could see no Indians present, and there were only a few reporters. The Cabinet filed casually in and out, as though this were an everyday occasion. Yet in the mind's eye, one could hardly fail to see, sitting up among the richly-costumed Lords, an aging, wizened figure, clad in his symbolic homespun. It was a day of honor for Great Britain; but it was also Gandhi's day.

*

AT NEW DELHI, during his last fast, he had declared: "No man if he is pure has anything more precious to give than his life." Here in Milan, recently the scene of so much violence, where I heard the news of Gandhi's final gift, there is an ancient fountain; beside it St. Francis stands, carved in stone. Associated by tradition are the words "at the fountain," so often quoted from the mystic of Assisi: "Lord, make me an instrument of your peace. Where there is hatred, let me sow love." Gandhiji, too, sowed love, and pardon, and faith, just as St. Francis sought to do.

But he also sowed firmness among his fellow-countrymen. It was his genius that in a time of power politics, he was perhaps the only man who could use power safely.

State for External Affairs declared. Or, as the Canadian Secretary of last year, "If there came about a situation where it was felt that sanctions would have to be applied....it would be a condition of absolute war whether the opposition of the one power took the form of resistance or took the form of a veto. The only way in which it could be overcome would be by the use of force, and the use of force against a great power means war.'

Soviet insistence on the right of the Security Council to punish offenders, and retention of the veto power in that body, seems futile in the light of the Charter of the United Nations. Article 51 permits any member to defend itself against attack. If an inspection system certifies that a Great Power is secretly making atomic-bomb material and if this secret violation, after certification, automatically becomes an act of war by international agreement it would be the duty of imperilled nations to spring into action Then why debate endlessly on veto powers?

All this does not mean that we have to devise a method of preventing atomic warfare by plans other than those already before the United Nations. But it does mean that the Charter of the United Nations contains provisions that might be made the basis for a reconciliation of the U.S. and Soviet doctrines.

Unless there is this reconciliation on atomic bombs it would be futile to discuss general disarmament as the Soviet Union proposes.

* * *

Alternative To Failure–War

By Isidor Rabi

(Physicist and writer, he has studied in Munich, Copenhagen, Hamburg, Leipzig and Zurich, and lectured at Columbia, Michigan and Stanford Universities. He has contributed to scientific journals on nuclear physics, molecular beams, magnetism and quantum mechanics.)

The negotiations in the U N. Atomic Energy Commission have been protracted, wearing, and wearying.

The bright banners emblazoned with slogans of international co-operation and world Government are beginning to fade. The Soviet delegation has exhibited an extra-ordinary fertility of invention in delaying tactics which apparently is more than a match for our delegates. They are greatly asided by the old-fashioned attitude of strict construction of the constitution of the United Nations.

Six Views On Atomic Control

(Continued From Page 3)

The whole pattern is the familiar one of the great debates on fundamental issues in American history, and therefore, need not, of itself, perturb us unduly.

The United States proposals, which are based on the Achesonlilienthal Report, constitute a revolutionary forward step in international relations. Whatever their ultimate fate, every American can be proud that we possessed the courage and vision to put forward a plan based on a fusion of sound scientific knowledge and sympathy for the aspirations of humanity. It was perhaps too much to expect that this plan would receive the acceptance of the nations of the world or even of the U.S. Congress.

We are so convinced of the righteousness of our position that we tend to take the position of moral athletes and have but scant patience with the doubts, fears and hesitations of our sister nations. This superior attitude, coupled with our unchallenged supremacy in actual scientific, technical and military knowledge in the field of atomic energy, tries the patience of both sides of the controversy.

NOT AN ISOLATED PROBLEM

It must be admitted that the problem is of the utmost complexity on every level: technical, administrative economic, and constitutional.

I do not feel that we are yet in any position to issue an ultimatum to the Soviets: "Either you go along with us or you stand alone and isolated." That day may come, but as a student of the U.N. nagotiations, I feel progress has been made. The atomic-energy problem is by no means an isolated issue in the relations between nations

Even the Western Nations had considerable difficulties in understanding and agreeing to our proposals. We have learned a great deal about the problem in the course of the debates. Let the negotiations continue by all means. We must press for mutual understanding in all faith and sincerity. If possible, the atmosphere must be made one of sympathy and respect. An out-and-out break in the negotiations would send a chill of fear throughout the world and would be an almost irrevocable prelude to war. There is no necessity for such a step. With the gradual recovery of Western Europe, time is on our side. The fear of a Soviet adventure will subside as the Western nations recover with the aid of the Marshall Plan

At the same time we must make sure that our own progress in the field of atomic energy does not falter because, in a certain sense, that is the clearest reminder to the world of the necessity of a thoroughgoing solution of this problem. We must also preserve our vision of world peace and our willingness to relinquish this weapon at the proper time.

* * *

Bomb Is Weapon Of Genocide

By Lewis Mumford

(Sociologist, city planner and author, he has written many books including "The Condition Of Man" and "Technics And Civilization". He is a former member of New York City's Board of Higher Education. He has lectured at Harvard University and Dartmouth College and formerly was Professor of Humanities at Stanford University.)

The atomic bomb is not a military weapon: it is an instrument of genocide.

The penalty for using such instruments of indiscriminate extermination would be to destroy both the physical and moral basis of the civilization we are trying to protect. The very possibility of resorting to atomic and bacterial "warfare" will wreck the organs of international co-operation, through mounting suspicion, fear and hatred, even if an actual outbreak of genocide does not occur.

For, what is civilization? Civilization is the process whereby a part of mankind threw off the limitations of a rigid, tribal society, increased the range of human co-operation, communications, and communion, and created a common instrument for the continued development of the personality and the community The basis of civilization lies in the fact that energies that were once devoted exclusively to physical survival eventually reached a point at which an increasing part of them could be devoted to man's higher functions: Instead of submitting to brute necessity, he dominated his environment, he remolded his patterns of living, he created goods and values, purposes and meanings; in short, a common social heritage that other men could share over ever wider reaches of space and time. Men first achieved survival in isolated groups. Civilization is the never-ending process of creating one world and one humantiy.

CIVILIZATION WILL END

When secrecy isolation, withdrawal and preoccupation with mere physical survival dominate in a society, civilization begins to disintegrate: In the end, the capacity to become human is arrested, if it does not actually disappear, because the very meaning of values and purposes that issue out of past continuities and are directed toward an ever-developing future. punishment for life. That is Otherwise, the social order becomes a prison and existence therein is why even if no war breaks out, if only a state of world-wide hostility and suspicion sets in—this, in some ways will be the most horrible alternative of all—nothing less than a living death. If man fails to take the path toward world co-operation, on every level from Government upward, there is no alternative that will not prove monstrous, until the knowledge and intelligence that created our new weapons of extermination are, by one means or another, wiped out. The precautions men may take for safeguarding life against atomic warfare may do away with every reason for living.

It is absurd to assume that there is any form of security for individual Governments and peoples that can be purchased by their isolated efforts alone, no matter how ready they may be to alter every habit and interest and drive and custom. That way lies suicide Unconditional co-operation on a world scale is, therefore, the only alternative to the certain disintegration of civilization and the probable extermination of the race.

HUNTER'S LUCK

(Continued from Page 6)

only at the expense of the crushed leg. To their astonishment Goldfinch, flatly refused.

The doctors begged him to be sensible. His partner and his Nairobi friends did their best to persuade him to live. To all their pleas he was adamant. Told that unless the leg were removed he could live for only a few hours, he called a couple of friends to his bedside, ordered drinks, calmly toasted their health, and settled down to die.

Just as dawn was breaking that strange young man went out. Surely his is the only case of its kind on record.

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SERVICE AND GOODWILL MISSION

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SERVICE AND GOODWILL MISSION

FREE INDIA has unfortunately come as a divided India. There we have paid the price of communal passions. Even our Union of India is precariously on the point of being further sub-divided. Can we arrest the rising war of antipathies across our provincial frontiers? On our will and ability to do this rests the fulfilment of our sixty years of struggle for freedom.

Unity is true, diversity true. And the whole truth is unity in diversity. Rights of an individual as well as of a community have to be duly respected and yet they are not to be in any conflict with the unity of a (Provincial) State within itself. Likewise, the States have to maintain their own distinctive values while they have got to be merged in the greater solidarity of the Union of India. It is this proper proportion in the blending of rights and obligations between the parts and the whole that alone can make for harmony in human relations.

Something is radically wrong with the machinery of our relations. Whether it is between majorities and minorities, the employer and the employee, fellow workmen, fellow countrymen, fellow men or men and women, we are up against this same fundamental difficulty that we are misunderstood and we misunderstand The task resolves to clearing the mental background of what obstructs the vision of one to see the point of another, to bring a common mind to bear on our common problems and to make our cultural fellowship real and living by doing a hundred plain social services to one another.

So here is our SERVICE AND GOODWILL MISSION. And the Mission proposes to begin with a seven-point programme as follows:

1. To arrange talks to be given by leaders of different camps, creeds and communities with a view to clarifying outlooks, reducing conflicts and creating an atmosphere helpful for concentration on common constructive works for the fulfilment of our newly acquired freedom.

2. To cultivate unity outlook in the minds of the growing boys and girls and initiate the future leadership in the recognition of unity as an article of faith and an item of practical politics by (a) holding essay competitions on such subjects as may incline the students of one Province (State) to appreciate the culture of another, and by (b) arranging conducted tours of students to facilitate direct communion of young minds. (The Mission may well be advised to endow prizes for essay competitions and to meet expenses of tours.)

3. To organize a student SEVA-DAL, who may love to utilize their vacations by taking up spread of education among the countryfolk, thus helping to strengthen the base of democracy as also to study the problems of democracy at first hand with a view to train themselves in their task of future leadership.

4. To fill the blank in the minds of the youth and help them in finding an economic basis of their own life, so that they may have the proper leisure and positive energy to be employed in their turn in the reconstruction of a new India of peace, plenty and progress.

5. To persuade each Province to learn Hindi Rashtra Bhasha on the one hand and, on the other, to present its own literature in the Hindi version to the other Provinces, so that there may be wider cultural interests and contacts, leading to cultural unity of India as a whole.

6. To try to put into practice a planned rural economics, opening up many avenues of income in the rural areas and providing for new attractions and amenities in life thereat.

7. To get up an all-India social service organization, so that peoples of different communities and Provinces could come nearer to the heart of one another through active efforts at relieving distress and sharing sufferings.

OBJECTS

The objects for which the Mission is established are:—

(a) To promote the cause of Inter-Provincial unity and goodwill and national integrity.

(b) To extend co-operation to the Government and to promote deputations, to present memorials and petitions and to make representation to Government.

(c) To promote instructions and give lessons in the national service of every kind irrespective of caste and creed and to avoid communalism and to adopt the policy of non-aggression and alliance.

(d) To promote interest in the knowledge and practice of socialism of every kind by lectures, discussions, books and correspondence.

(e) To consider and discuss all questions affecting the interest of humanity and the alteration and administration of the laws, rules and regulations relating to or in any way affecting the same.

SUBSCRIPTION AND ADMISSION FEE

The annual subscription of the members shall be as follows:—

(a) Ordinary members (Individual) and commercial Members (Firm) —Rs. 10/- annually.

Journalists, Litterateurs, Teachers and Students and Women—Rs. 2/- annually, payable quarterly, half-yearly or yearly.

(c) Life Members—Rs. 100/- lump sum.

(d) Admission fee—Re. 1/-.

Italian Girls More Beautiful Than Yankee Oomphs!

By John P. Lecacos

It may be worth an ahthropological footnote to report that while Italian women do not differ romantically—so I am told, may I hasten to add—from our own species back home, the difference is enough to make you weep into your chianti every time a beautiful American babe waltzes down via Veneto

Italian artists say that Italian women's faces show much more depth poise and feeling than our chickadees! Italian female shapes, alas, are another thing. Though properly balanced between bust and hips, the figures are sort of squashed together, with the result that most Italian women look squat low slung and have big feet

American girls, on the other hand, the critics add, profit by their greater height. Thus, even when not particularly shapely, they have room to create the illusion of winsome curvaceousness by the artful arrangement of outer clothes and inner unmentiononables, particularly in the matter of such things as girdles, which, my wife tells me, are rare in Italy.

These remarks, it should be confessed, are inspired by a recent conversation at the ambassador bar about Janis Carter, Hollywood movie star who left Rome a couple of weeks ago after playing a leading role in the "Eternal Melody" which will be released next fall.

Janis, whose figure was one of Rome's most noble decorations during her brief stay, prompted one frankly love sick admirer to utter the following rhapsody:

"It's true Janis nas a divine figure. Such line! Such symmetry! Such blue, blue eyes! But to me her most delicious aspect was her incomparable aroma. I get intoxicated remembering how sweeet she smelled walking into a room"

This esthete added as an anticlimax that the basic difference between American and Italian women

Most 'Italian women differ from Americar girls', says the author because of the superior quality and availability of American soaps". But some Italians have a low conceptior, of American female beauty and consider a few as 'exceptions'.

lay in the superior quality and availability of American soaps

Regrettably, it has not always been thus with American girls in Italy During the war one saw a lovely nurse once in a while and more rarely a pretty WAC. The State and War Department secretaries were—no offense intended—just nice hometown girls, for the most part a little mousy True, the American Red Cross had some beautiful specimens but you had to be a three-star general to get close enough to say hello

Licia, the manicurist in the notel where Janis Carter was staying, had a low opinion of American female beauty and considered Janis the exception Anyway Licia would rather talk about men any day.

American men she said are good pals—nice to drink, dance and laugh with. They are very kind. Englishmen are some urbane, charming but oh, so cruel. Italian men, though understand best how to make a woman happy.

"When an Italian man tells you 'good-by, sweetheart,' " Licia went on, "you know he's just as often going aroung the corner to meet another girl friend but in that moment of farewell he makes you feel like a princess.

"The American says: 'I'll come back and marry you' but it turns out it's really addio for ever. The English man actually proposes buys a ring and then you find out he has a wife back home."

Licia sighed. Dreamily she added: "But Americans have been wonderful to me. I never ate so well nor drank so much good vino as when they were here. What a tragedy for Italy they have gone away!"

A Radio Secret

Did you hear footsteps come crunching up the path? This is how they are made by the technical assistant on duty in the British Broadcasting Corporation studio, whose job it is to make sure that all sound effects used, whether actual or recorded, are as authentic as possible.

FREE FLOW OF NEWS IN FUTURE

U. N. Conference To Set Up Body For Three Years

GENEVA, April 9 (Reuter)—The United Nations Conference on freedom of information here decided by 22 votes to one today to set up for three years a body which will watch over the free flow of news.

It will consist of the twelve members of the present sub-commission on freedom of information.

It will recommend measures to: Promote a wider degree of freedom and to eliminate obstacles to the flow of news, counteract propaganda of aggression or of racial national or religious discrimination. extend and improve information agreements between governments and facilitate the work of foreign correspondents.

Only delegate to vote against the plan, proposed by the United States, was M. Raymond Offroy (France), who explained that its position meant the death of the French project to set up a World Information Council.

MALICIOUS REPORTING

GENEVA April 9 (Reuter)—Mr. William Benton former American Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, today accused the official Soviet News Agency Tass, of "shockingly one-sided malicious reporting at the United Nations Conference on freedom of information here.

In a radio interview given a few hours after the conference had unanimously passed a resolution condemning false reporting, Mr. Benton said: "If an American, British or French News Agency were to be guilty of such reporting, the enraged readers would put it out of business. But not Tass. The Tass Agency is the official distorter of the Government."

FUTURE INDUSTRIALISATION OF INDIA

State Must Play Larger Part, Says J. P.

TRICHY, April 8: Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, Socialist Leader, who is now on a tour of Tamilnad tonight commended the Government of India's decision to take over the Damodar Valley and other river valley schemes and said that in any future industrialisation of the country the state must play the larger part and not private enterprise.

He linked industrialization with the Socialist order and said that the state in India was in a better position than pricate enterprise to increase the production of wealth

DETAILS ABOUT BHATINDA ACCIDENT

NEW DELHI, April 10 (A.P.I.)—Further details regarding the train collision on the Jind-Bhatinda section of the East Punjab Railway yesterday show that three of the engine crew were seriously injured while 15 others received minor injuries.

According to the Divisional Superintendent of the Railway at Delhi, the accident occurred at about 4.35 a.m. on April 9 when the Up Punjab mail collided with a goods train in the Uchana station yard.

13 Houses Gutted In Godhra Village

GODHRA, April 9. (A.P.I.): Thirteen houses were destroyed in Vejaylore village in Kolal Taluka (Panch Mahal District) when a fire broke out thre on Wednesday night. Fire fighters which were rushed to the village from Godhra brought fire under control.

POLICE SEARCH IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD April 9 (API).—The police searched a chawl in Gomatipur area today and recovered a crude unlicensed pistol and arrested two Pathans.

Burma Suppressing British Business, Says "M. G."

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, April 10 (Reuter): The Liberal "Manchester Guardian" to-day indicated that if the Government of Burma paid reasonable compensation to certain enterprises which it intended to socialise, Burma would not be cut off from further supplies of foreign capital.

"In the name of state socialism the Burmese Government seems ready to supersede much of the British business in their country," the "Manchester Guardian" editorial said.

Rebellion In Colombia

Insurgents Take Over Govt.; Arson And Looting In Progress

BOGOTA, April 10 (Reuter).—Delegates of all the Americas had to break up their Pan-American Conference here yesterday when a revolution supported by the army took over the Colombian Government, cables William Hardcastle Reuter's special correspondent.

Eight people were killed when troops opened fire in the rioting which was touched off by the assassination of Doctor Jorge Elecer Gaitan, Leader of the Leftist Liberal Party.

Rioting was encouraged by broadcasts over the captured Government Radio with speakers urging widespread revolution.

A small bomb exploded outside the United States Embassy and Delegation building with only windows broken

Looting was widespread in liquor and hardware stores, trolley cars were suspended and fires were raging

Savage mobs armed with guns and machetes wrecked the capital, the ministry of communications and other buildings, after the lynched body of the alleged assassin was dragged before the Presidential palace.

Tramcars were turned over and fires were raging.

The Government was powerless against the new junta, and the killing of Laureano Gomez, Leader of the Colombian Conservative Party and delegate to the Pan-American meetings was reported by radio

There was no indication how the uprising has affected scores of high ranking statesmen who are gathered in Bogota for the Pan-American Conference, which was in its second week.

It was reported from Washington that a message was received there from Mr. George Marshall, United States Secretary of State who is a delegate to the Conference, that he and all other members of the United States delegation were safe.

COMMUNICATIONS BLACKED-OUT

Communications between Bogota and New York were blacked out shortly after nine o'clock (G.M.T.) last night. A Broadcast from Bogota by the "Revolutionary Committee of the Liberal Party" said that the Liberal party had taken control of the Colombian Government.

The Broadcast came over the Channel previously controlled by the Government and was addressed to the United States News Agencies.

The Broadcast said that Doctor Dario Eschandias Dardo had been named President of the Republic pending the arrival of the Vice-President, Eduardo Santos (a Liberal).

President Juan Peron of the Argentine decided late last night to withdraw the Argentine delegation from the Conference, it was reported from Buenos Aires.

Three Argentine Air Force planes had earlier left for Bogota in case the delegates should need them.

WARNING TO PRESIDENT

Shooting increased in Bogota as the captured Radio announced that the provisional President of the Liberal Junta, Senor Dario Eschandias, had managed to get inside the presidential palace and was trying to persuade Doctor Mariano Ospina Perez to resign the Presidency.

The general strike order was supported by the Communist Local Adviser on the Labour Confederation, Senor Carlos Henry Pareja, who instructed all Liberal and Labour supporters to arm themselves and to join the revolt.

The Colombian Radio, announcing it was now in the hands of "Liberal Students" broadcast an ultimatum to the President to abandon the palace within the next two or three hours "if you would save your life and the lives of your family"

ARMY TANKS ADVANCE ON PALACE

It is reported that army tanks were advancing against the palace.

The United States Consul at Cali, Colombia's third city reported that the revolutionaries, supported by the Army and Police, had seized control of the city.

The Radio announced earlier that Senor Eschandias would remain in power only until the arrival from New York of ex-President Eduardo Santos

Four Liberal students were killed in a fight with Conservatives for the control of the radio station, according to a revolutionary broadcast.

At the capitol, where the Pan-American Conference was being held police fired sporadically on the crowd.

Rising Under Control

Later message says: The Colombian Conservative Government appeared early today to have regained control of the capital after a Liberal Party revolutionary junta, supported by army elements, had seized the Government radio station and tried to overthrow the President and Cabinet.

At 1-20 a.m. G.M.T. today the Colombian President Dr. Ospina Perez, issued a communique over the recaptured radio saying that the assassinated Liberal Leader Dr Jorge Eleiger Gaitain whose death touched off the revolution, had been killed by someone "apparently of Communist affiliation".

While there was still some skirmishing and rioting in the city, he said, the army dominated the situation and the Government had taken measures to restore order.

SOCIALISM BY PEACEFUL MEANS

Dr. Banerjee On Mahatma's Teaching

PARIS, April 8 (Reuter).—Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, a former Labour Minister of West Bengal and Labour Member of the Indian Delegation to I.L.O. Industry Committee on Chemicals, speaking at the Committee meeting here said that if India succeeded in the mission of peace, initiated by Mahatma Gandhi, socialism would come in this world by peaceful means.

He said the present world, torn by wars and agitated by the spirit of violence, was in dire need of such a peace mission and he hoped that the international labour organisation would give a definite lead in the matter.

Referring to the poor development of the Chemical Industry in India, Dr. Banerjee said that India was at present an agricultural country. But due to extreme neglect on the part of the foreign Government the production of the soil was so poor that India was deficient even with regard to production of foodstuffs.

The present national government had however, been up and doing to finish in the quickest possible time a factory for ammonium sulphate from gypsum and when completed it was hoped to be able to meet a large part of the demand for fertilisers in India. In the matter of dyes too the same tale was repeated.

ABORIGINAL GRANDMOTHER HAS 23RD CHILD

Mrs. Aggie Bull, an aboriginal woman at the Aake Tyers aboriginal reserve (Victoria) has given birth to her 23rd child at the age of 40. Mrs. Bull is a grandmother. Two married daughters live on the reserve; between them they have five children.

Mrs. Bull's 23rd child, a boy, weighed nine pounds at birth. Twelve of her children have died.

No Recognition Of Ayurvedic Diplomas

PATNA, April 9 (A.P.I.)—Replying to Mr. Raj Kishore Singh during question time in the Bihar Assembly today whether Government had recognised the diploma of the Ayurvedic College of the Benares Hindu University, Mr. Jag Lal Choudhary, Minister of Public Health, stated that government had no legislation or arrangements yet providing for the recognition of diplomas granted by an Ayurvedic college.

Mr. A. N. Singh, Minister for Finance and Supply, stated in a written reply that while Government could not give an assurance to absorb all the temporary gazetted government servants of the Supply and Price Control Department into the permanent cadre of service, they would give all help to those officers in obtaining alternative appointments.

Bid To Break Round-The-World Air Record

Named after a London theatre, a British light plane piloted by a New Zealander, Captain Arthur Mansfield, will set out on April 15 from London on a round-the-world record breaking flight

Captain Mansfield will fly a Percival Proctor and his route will be Blackbush (Britain), Greenland, Canada, New York, San Francisco, Alaska, the Aleutians Japan, China, Singapore, Mingaladon (Rangoon), which he will reach on April 22, Dum Dum (Calcutta), Bhopal and Karachi—all three on April 23—Bahrein, Baghdad, Egypt, Tripoli, France and Britain, with many halts at minor air-fields.

That a journey of 11 days should be so remarkable in these days of huge and speedy airliners needs some explaining.

Firstly, of course, Captain Mansfield is flying solo which limits his sleeping time to the very short refuelling halts and whatever dozing he can snatch in the air, a feat that will call for the maximum of endurance over the estimated 11 days, and secondly, the plane has nothing like the range, speed, amenities and degree of safety of the huge airliners that have sometimes been used for similar trips, being only a "three-passenger light transport" with a cruising speed of 135-145 m.p.h. and a normal range of 500-750 miles. As some of the 32 hops are over 1,100 miles, Captain Mansfield must have special tanks or carry loose petrol in the body of the plane

The attempt to gain the "circuit of the earth" record, as well as some Royal Aero Club point-to-point, records, is official and will be carried out under the regulations of the international record-granting body, the Federation Aeronautique Internationale of Paris and the competition rules of the Royal Aero Club. His plane will be christened Windmill Girl as a tribute to another institution with no small claims to endurance—the Windmill Theatre, Piccadilly Circus, London, which kept going throughout all the time that London was suffering under the blows of the Nazi bombers during the last war

Twenty-eight-year-old Captain Mansfield was born in the north island of New Zealand and took up flying as a hobby during the latter part of his school career By the age of 18 he was co-pilot to another New Zealander, Captain Nicholls, in a 17-day flight to Britain. After a short stay in Britain, he worked his passage out to China on a ship and in China joined a team flying air freightage mainly for an oil company

He stayed there until 1939, when he came back to England to enlist for war service. After a period in Britain, he went out to the desert air force in North Africa. Later he was engaged in the defence of Malta, where he was wounded. By the end of the war, after a spell as an instructor, he was flying Mosquito planes in support of the operations in Europe.

Girl Tries To Shoot Clerk

NEW DELHI, April 10, (U.P.I.): A young girl stated to be a Maharashtrian caused a sensation in the Ministry of Food, Government of India, where it is alleged she attempted to shoot a Madrasi clerk. It is stated that she was overpowered by another clerk before she could fire. She was detained in a room pending the arrival of the police

U. P. MINISTER PAINED OVER COMMUNIST LEADER'S DEATH

LUCKNOW, April 9 (A. P. I.): A reference to the death of Mr. Rudra Dutt Bharadawaj, a Communist leader, who died in Dehra-Dun district jail yesterday was made by Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Minister for Police, United Provinces, in an interview here today. Mr. Shastri said "I was pained to hear of the tragic death of Mr. Bharadawaj. When he was arrested, the civil surgeon had no idea that his end was so near. Bharadawaj suddenly collapsed yesterday afternoon".

The Minister added that Congress workers of Dehra-Dun accompanied the funeral procession to the cremation ground

Campaign For New Peace Plan

AMERICAN SENATORS DEMAND OVERHAUL OF U. N. O.

Let Russia And United States Be Judged By World Tribunal

LAKE SUCCESS, APRIL 10. (Reuter): An American movement to reform the United Nations and hold a "world trial" by a special General Assembly to decide whether Russia or the United States has best served the cause of peace is causingconcern here.

REORGANISE UNITED *NATIONS*

The group of 16 Senators behind the move are asking for a fundamental reorganisation of the United Nations, with or without Russia's consent, and abolition of the right of veto on issues involving allegations of aggression or preparations for aggression

They also propose that in a Security Council of ten (instead of the present eleven) the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union should have two votes each and France and China one each. The remaining members would be collectively elected by the small powers.

Adoption of the Baruch plan for international control of atomic energy is also urged, and a yearly national quota, fixed by the Security Council, of conventional armaments. The United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union would be allowed twenty per cent each of the world quota, and France and China ten per cent.

The remaining twenty per cent would be allocated to the smaller powers or to an international force recruited from them. The international force would thus be as strong as any one great power.

SOVIET INVOKES THE VETO

LAKE SUCCESS, April 10. (Reuter): Russia opposed the admission of Italy into the United Nations when the Security Council to-day discussed her application.

M. Gromyko vetoed Italy's application for membership of the United Nations.

Burma Admitted

LAKE SUCCESS, April 10, (Reuter): The Security Council today unanimously approved Burma's application for membership of the United Nations.

EISENHOWER CONFERS WITH TRUMAN

WASHINGTON, April 10. (U.P.A.): General Eisenhower, emerging from a White House conference with President Truman, said to-day that "I mean every word I said" in regard to a recent statement removing himself as presidential candidate.

Eisenhower said that during the 25-minute talk he had not discussed politics with Truman.

NEHRU IN KURUKSHETRA CAMP: Pandit Jawaharlal is seen listening patiently as women inmates of the Kurukshetra Refugee Camp tell him the story of their suffering.

Partition Of Germany Now Inevitable!

LONDON, April 10. (Reuter): Political observers everywhere have reached the conclusion that Germany today is near the parting of the ways, writes Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

The crisis in the relations between the Western Occupying Powers and the Russian authorities—inherent in the situation in Germany ever since the Potsdam declaration presupposed economic and political unity in zones which, from the first, were administered according to two basically different systems—has reached its logical climax.

The question now remaining is simple in essence, but immensely complicated in detail: on the assumption that Germany will progressively be divided, it has still to be determined whether and how.

In attempting an analysis of the present situation, the following outline represents the consensus of opinion among informed observers here as to what is essential in current developments.

The decision of General Lucius Clay, the American Chairman, not to call the Control Council meeting due to-day is interpreted as meaning that neither Russia nor the Western Allies choose to discuss currency reform for Germany on Four-Power basis.

Since the Western Allies' invitation to the Russians to do so within a time limit of 60 days expiring tomorrow, has not been taken up by Marshal Sokolovsky, and since it has always been generally recognised that combined action on currency reform was the last opportunity of salvaging something of Allied unity on policy in Germany, it must now be assumed that both sides will go ahead with their plans for separate currency reforms.

The most important questions now under discussion in Berlin by the Western Powers include:

(1) Whether there is to be a zonal announcement of the creation of a West German State, and, if so is this to come from the Anglo-American Bi-Zone or from the French Zone as well:

(2) Would such an announcement precede or follow the announcement of currency reform on a Tri-Zonal basis;

(3) How will either western currency reform or a decision to form a West German State affect the position of the Western Allies in their sectors of Berlin.

Latest indications are that there is substantial agreement between the three powers that a division of Germany is now inevitable and that preparations for the political and economic organisation of the western half are urgent.

It is believed that French thinking is more ready to accept an early currency reform for the three zones than any announcement of Tri-Zonal fusion or of a provisional centralised Government for Western Germany; and that Britain also places currency reform in the forefront of priorities and would be willing to see the first steps towards setting up a West German State taken in Bizonia, provided that they did not include political steps connected with an eventual constitution for West Germany, which would obviously have to be on a Tri-Zonal basis.

Observers here increasingly believe that there will be no sensational announcement by the Western Powers in the political field until the London talks on Germany between the Western Powers have been re-convened towards the end of the month—unless a surprise Soviet initiative forces sit upon the Western Powers before then.

(Stop Press on Page 18.)

Soviet Move To Win Over Italian Voters

WASHINGTON, April 10. (U.P.A.): Diplomatic quarters said to-day that they look for new Soviet manoeuvres to help Italian communists ring down the iron curtain on Italy.

With the all-important elections only eight days away, the sources said they believe Russia would make a spectacular counter move to offset the advantage gained by Italian anti-communists by yesterday's second demand of the Western powers that Trieste be returned to Italy.

They expect Russia to move swiftly in an effort to mend communist political fences in the embattled country and gain new favour with the Italian voters. They suggested, as examples that Russia might renounce her right to dol 100,000,000 reparations, might give up her claims to former Italian vessels or might even agree to the request by the Western democracies for a full-fledged parley on the Trieste question.

There was little feeling here that Russia ultimately would agree to amend the Italian peace treaty provisions which set up the Free Territory of Trieste. But, officials said, the Soviet Union might agree to "negotiations" as a move to help the communist forces in Italy.

U. S. PLANES ARRIVE IN MALTA.

VALETTA (Malta), April 10. U. P. A.: A dozen P-47 fighters of the United States air force, led by a flying fortress and accompanied by a single Dakota, arrived at Malta to-day after a 1,000-mile non-stop flight from a field near Munich.

This is the third such flight in a series of training flights. The fighters plan to return after the week-end The flight took five hours and 20 minutes.

BANGKOK, April 10, (Reuter): Marshal Pibul Songkram, new Premier of Siam, told correspondents today he had now almost completed his Cabinet of 25 Ministers and hoped to secure world recognition of the Government.

GUN-RUNNING SHIP SINKS AT BARI HARBOUR

Arms And Ammunition For Italian Communists: Election Violence Mounts

ROME, April 10. (U.P.A.): A live time bomb, attached to the hull, sank the gun-running ship 'Lino' in Bari harbour to-day with a cargo of rifles and ammunition allegedly destined for use by Italian communists in ths election campaign.

The 'Lino' went down as mysteriously as she has been operating in Italian waters.

An official report said the time bomb was attached to the prow just below the water line.

Two police guards had been aboard the ship since its capture and detention at Bari, but the bomb planting escaped their notice.

Police said the ship began settling in the water at 11 a.m. and went under within two minutes.

BOUND FOR BEIRUT.

The 'Lino' allegedly was bound for Beirut with a commercial cargo from Trieste when she was seized last week on making her scheduled stop at Bari. Police opened crates in the hold and found 8,000 rifles and 6,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

Police charged the guns were destined for communists in the "bloody Puglia" region around Bari and in Sicily where, they said, the 'Lino' would have stopped next. The rifles, police said, were of the German Mauser type "and appeared to have been made in the Kraculjevoc plant in Yugoslavia". The guns had defects, they said, which "ruled out their use for a regular army."

Although the ship's papers listed its destination as Beirut, police said there was only one case aboard marked for Beirut.

NEW VIOLENCE.

New violence was reported in the turbulent Italian election campaign A Government spokesman said the most critical days would come immediately after the voting April 18, but that armed forces were ready to meet any situation. Preparations to resist violence, according to Vice Premier Randolfo Pacciardi, Chief of the Cabinet's Public Order Commission, include airborne transport of troops and police to any isolated regions.

The latest acts of violence included communist intimidation of voters in the Pescarola suburb of Cremona. Police reported that Gianni Ferrari, 19, a member of the Christian Democrats was attacked and stabbed in the shoulder Thursday night. A note was left near him which said, "This is an example which must serve for all." Two priests making political speeches on the oustkirts of Milan were attacked and beaten by communists. Two leftists were injured and politicians wounded when communists and monarchists battled near Naples.

COMMUNIST DOMINATION OVER ITALY?

LONDON, April 10. (U.P.A.): The International Committee for the Study of European Questions, in a report circularized to Premier Attlee and Foreign Minister Bevin and the premiers of other European countries, claimed possession of evidence that the Cominform plans to extend communist domination this year over Italy and to the Mediterranean area, including Palestine.

It claimed there would be important infiltration in a few weeks of Yugoslav communists into Austria and participation of Russian organized formations of General Von Paulus' armies in Greek guerilla fighting.

The committee, an unofficial organization established during the war, includes among its members Lord Brabazon, Lord Vansittart, Air Vice Marshal D. C. Bennet, Maurice Shumann and Andre le Trocquer, and the report was issued with the agreement of those members.

The report charged that Russia, in the last few months, had been supplying arms to Arabs through Czech agents, while illegal Jewish immigrants had received special Soviet training to prepare for action and support by the Soviet Union.

AUSTRALIA TO PROTEST TO U. S

Skymaster Breaks International Arrangements

MELBOURNE, April 9, (Reuter): Australia is to protest to the United States after an American skymaster with 44 European Jewish immigrants landed at Perth today instead of Darwin.

Air Marshal Richard Williams, Director General of Civil Aviation, said the planes landing "broke international arrangements regarding entry point". The plane had been expected at Darwin and special customs and other provisions had to be made at Perth when it landed there he said. The plane which was under charter, left Paris last Saturday and arrived from Batavia.

A spokesman for the Civil Aviation Department here said the only ports of entry into Australia for chartered air service were Darwin and Sydney.

The spokesman said the skymaster's crew had asked for permission to fly to Perth to pick up 15 United States seamen stranded there but this had been refused.

SIX DIE OF PLAGUE IN JUBBULPORE

JUBBULPORE, April 9, (A. P. I.): Six deaths and 12 attacks of plague occurred in Jubbulpore during the last 48 hours, it is officially stated. There have been 213 attacks and 100 deaths from plague in Jubbulpore since the outbreak of plague.

S. S. Yussuf Arrested

CAWNPORE, April 9 (A.P.I.)—Mr. S. S. Yussuf, Vice-President of the All-India Trade Union Congress and President of the Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha, has been arrested by the police at Hardoi, according to information received here.

The arrest is reported to have been made in connection with the labour trouble in Cawnpore.

A Communist worker of Cawnpore, Mr Santosh Chand, is also reported to have been arrested at Lucknow.

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BIGGEST ANTI-BANDIT CAMPAIGN IN MALAYA

Guerillas Who Fought Against Jap Force: 15 Arrested

SINGAPORE, April 10 (Reuter): British combined military and police patrols went into action at dawn today to trap 400 armed guerillas operating in the border jungles between Malaya and Siam, in the last phase of the biggest anti-bandit campaign in Malaya for 50 years.

The well-organised bandits have been demanding "protection money" from traffic moving between Malaya and South Siam and in parts of North Perak.

For three days strong police and army forces have been taking up positions at points along the route where the bandits operate. Troops of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry equipped for jungle warfare moved in early today and were converging with the police on the guerillas' jungle hideout.

GUERILLAS SET UP GOVT.

A police officer said that in some parts of North Perak the guerillas had set up their own "government" and were collecting taxes. He said that a successful operation would affect the whole of Malaya, where bandits are active from the Siam border to Singapore.

No contact has yet been made with the bandits but 15 suspects have been arrested.

The guerillas are well armed and some of them are expected to make a fight of it. One of their biggest camps is along the river Grin and Klian Intam, almost on the Siamese border.

HOLD OVER VILLAGES

In June last year, a gang held up a mail bus in Klian Intam killing ten and wounding 12 persons. This gang has so strong a hold that villagers have told police they will not identify any bandit—except a dead one.

Many guerillas were former jungle-fighters against the Japanese and still have the army dropped to them by, Force 136, a secret allied organisation. They refused to disband after the surrender of Japan.

Recent efforts to make them surrender failed and resulted in the present combined operations.

Concession Of Private Imports Of Foodgrains Cancelled

Rations For Two Weeks At A Time Will Be Issued To Holders Of Basic And Supplementary Cards

It will be recalled that the concession to allow the consumer in Greater Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Sholapur cities to import foodgrains upto four weeks' requirements was granted owing to the fact that the proportions of popular foodgrains i.e. rice and wheat, in the ration quantum were very low. In view of the fact that the proportions of rice and wheat have now been doubled and together constitute 72 per cent of the ration quantum, Government have decided to discontinue the concession of privae imports with immediate effect.

Those ration cardholders, nowever, who desire to import from the non-rationed area rice or wheat of a particular quality, will be allowed to do so on obtaining a permit from the Controller of Rationing. The quantity, however, which will be allowed to be imported will be in proportion to the quantity of each particular cereal available in the ration quantum upto a maximum of four weeks' requirements. Thus if the proportion of rice is one seer per week, an adult will be allowed to import rice upto four seers only against cancellation of his rice coupons Similarly, wheat can be imported by an adult upto five seers against cancellation of his wheat coupons

It will, therefore, not be possible in future for a ration cardholder to obtain a permit to import a particular cereal upto the full or half extent of the ration quantum.

RATIONS FOR TWO WEEKS

The Government of Bombay has also decided to issue from 18th April fortnightly rations i.e. rations for two weeks at a time to the holders of basic ration cards, supplementary ration cards and ration permits in Bombay City and Bombay Suburban District. For this purpose ration weeks are grouped as under:—

16th and 17th weeks (from April 11 to April 24, 1948) 18th and 19th weeks (from April 25 to May 8, 1948) 20th and 21st weeks (from May 9 to May 22, 1948) 22nd and 23rd weeks (from May 23 to June 5, 1948).

Rations for two weeks of each group can be drawn in any week of the group concerned. Rations for each week separately can however be drawn as at present, if so desired by any person.

The necessary notifications are being published in the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary, says a Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay.

AMERICAN WHEAT CROP FORECAST

WASHINGTON, April 9, (Reuter) A thousand million bushels wheat crop, for the fifth time in American history, was foreshadowed in an Agriculture Department crop report issued here today.

The yields would be big enough to meet domestic needs for the new crop year beginning July 1 and to continue the large volume of exports to the rest of the world.

The Department forecast that the winter wheat crop would yield 860,521,000 bushels. Officials said, Spring crop of 272,000,000 bushels was possible on the basis of reported plans of growers. Combined Winter and Spring wheat production would thus be about 1,132,000,000 bushels.

More Legionnaires Jump Ship

SINGAPORE, (Reuter): Survivors have been picked up from a further batch of French Foreign Legionnaires who jumped overboard off Singapore Island from a troopship bound for Indo China.

The troopship was the "Boulogne-sur-Mer."

Fishermen picked up two Italians who were immediately placed on board another French ship, the "Amyot d'Anvelle," by Singapore Military Police.

Four more Italians were rescued after several hours in the water, one who had clung to a fishing stake, believed two of his companions had been drowned.

Two Germans were picked up by the Dutch ship "Maiping" and taken to Palembang, in South Sumatra They claimed there were more than thirty in the party which jumped overboard.

This is the second case in three months of large numbers of French Foreign Legionnaires jumping overboard of Malaya. Eighteen of various nationalities last December deserted from the troopship "Marechal Joffre" in the Malacca Straits.

Ten reached Sitiawan, West Malaya safely and others are believed to have reached Sumatra.

No Order On Dhrol Ruler

RAJKOT, April 10 (API) Authoritative quarters here described as "without foundation" a report published in a section of the Gujerati press that the Thakore Saheb of Dhrol, a ruler of one of the covenating states of Saurashtra, had been asked "to live outside the state".

Producer Of "India Speaks" Renews Battle

Seeks Permission Again To Screen It In England

LONDON, April 9 (Reuter): American producer of a "horrific" documentary film "India Speaks" Mr. Walter Footer, is in London to resume his 13-year-old battle with the censors here for permission to show it publicly.

It is Mr. Footer himself who says the film is "horrific." He told Reuter today "it cost me over £50 000 to shoot 300,000 feet film in India. We spent four years travelling the length and breadth of the country and I chose the sequence of shots on the basis of what was interesting entertaining or horrible. Horror is good box office. The film has been a great success in the United States, but what India, or the Hindus would think about it I wouldn't know."

When Mr. Footer tried to get permission to show the film publicly in Britain in 1935 and again in 1939, the censors objected not only to the shots of mutilations inflicted on themselves by religious fanatics but also to remarks made by Mr. Halliburton the commentator on the Hindu religion.

Mr. Footer commented today: "I don't think Mr. Halliburton criticises the Hindu religion, but he does not praise it either. I suppose it is criticism by innuendo

'When the war came I dropped my efforts to procure general release for the film. It could do no good and if there was any question of doing any harm, I did not want to be connected with it.

"Now that peace has returned I am here once more to try to get permission to show the film. I have made an application to the London County Council authorities and await the decision of the film censors."

"The film is authentic in every way. It is India. I called it "India speaks' because it is on the same lines as another film I made, 'Africa Speaks' which, incidentally cost only £10,000 to make and earned 600,000."

ARTIST STATES "VULGAR COLLECTORS"

MELBOURNE (By Mail):—Art exhibitions depressed him because they attracted "too many bores", said Australian artist Max Meldrum, taking at Melbourne Mr. Meldrum, a foundation member of the Australian Artists' Association and a trustee of the National Gallery, added that many visitors to exhibitions "would not know a decent bit of sculpture from a hunk of rock blasted out of a quarry.'

"They fawn and scrape because they think it is the right thing to do do", he went on, "but no artist worth his salt would be deceived by their stupid flattery.

"A very small proportion know the first thing about art. They value paintings by the price tags on them. They think Chinaiseries, in the National Gallery, is my best work because I earned £125 an hour doing it

"If I hadn't been forced to earn by bread I would never have sold a single picture to vulgar collectors who don't understand art. They would have been given to people who appreciate them."

West Coast Port Development

RAJKOT, April 9, (A. P. I.): Members of the west coast major port development committee set up by the Government of India arrived here today and met representatives of various trade and commercial interests. They also had discussions with ministers of the Saurashtra Government

The committee which has been entrusted with the task of choosing two sites for development of major ports, one on Kathiawar coast and another between Marmagoa and Cochin is headed by Mr Kasturbhai Lalbhai The other members of the committee are: Mr. N. S. Sen, General Manager of B. B. and C. I. Railway, Mr. Mitter and J B. Murray, technical experts, Mr. S. N. Haji and Commander Shankar of

RAJEN BABU CANCELS VISIT TO JUBBULPORE

JUBBULPORE, April 9, (A. P. I.): The Congress President Dr. Rajendra Prasad, has left Wardha for his home town on account of his sister-in-law's death, cancelling his visit to Jubbulpore where he was expected to arrive on April 16 to lay the foundation stone for the proposed Mahakosal Congress Bhawan and Shaheed Smarak (Martyrs Memorial).

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CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Shud 2, 2004.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 30, 1367.
Parsi: Avan 11, 1317.
Sunrise: 6-25 a.m. Sunset: 18-55 p.m.
Hightide: 00-46, 13-23.
Lowtide: 06-54, 19-14.

To-day's Engagements

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: Yogiraj Umeshchandraji will speak on Shri Vakya Sudha today (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (I.S.T.), at Shri Ramtirth Yogashram 448, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

SAMYUKTA KARNATAK SANGHA: Sri. S. L. N. Simha will deliver a lecture on "Our Economic Development" in the second function of the Spring Festival, under the auspices of the Sangha today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at the Vanamali Hall, Dadar, Bombay. Dr. B. P. Divgi presiding.

GENUINE FUSLEE ZOROASTRIAN: Khurdadsal Jashan Ceremony at 9 a.m. today (Sunday) at Wachha's Fire Temple, opposite Petit Library, Hornby Road.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. C. J. Krishnaswamy will deliver a lecture on "Predictive Astrology" today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the Liberty High School, Princess Street.

RAMNAVAMI AT VILE PARLE: Instrumental (Flute) by Jai Hari Krishna Purohit of Betul, with suitable accompaniment today (Sunday) 4 to 6 p.m. Hari Katha "Vatsala Kalyanam" by Travancore Krishna Sarma and Party, 8-30 to 11 p.m. Monday—Hari Katha "Trimurthi Jananam" by Sri Appankovil Lakshmi Devaraja Bhagavathar and Party—8-30 p.m.

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION AND LIBRARY-KALYAN: Public meeting today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. in the Kalyan Municipal Council Hall when Mr. N. C. N. Acharya will speak on 'Provinces on Linguistic Basis'

BUDDHA SOCIETY: Prof. V. B. Athavale will deliver a Public Lecture in the Society's Hall, at Nair Building, Lamington Road, today (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m (S.T.). on "Gita in its modern aspect".

ALL-INDIA TALENTS CIRCLE: Debate on "Mobilising India's Talents Is The Commonman's Job" at 5-30 p.m. today (Sunday) at Podar College.

AMARWADI BHADUT MITRA MANDAL: A public meeting of the citizens of 'D' Ward No. 12 will be held in the premises of Amarwadi 1st Khatarali Lane at 8-30 p.m. today (Sunday) when Mrs. Sulochna Modi will attend the meeting and hear the hardship and grievances of the citizens.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "The Unity of all Religions"—A Public Lecture today (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m., at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

INDIAN MUSIC: Indian Music at Victoria Gardens Bombay today (Sunday), from 5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.), by Mr V. M. Hindlekar.

YOUTHS' ART AND CULTURE CENTRE: Musical recital by Mr. Sachin Dev Varman, at 11-30 a.m., today (Sunday), at Besant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ: The Anniversary celebration under the Presidentship of Mrs. M. K. Vallodi at 4-30 p.m. today (Sunday) at the South Indian Education School Hall, Brahamanwada, Matunga. Variety entertainment will be provided by the Samaj artists.

BHAGINI SAMAJ: Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister Government of India, Sir B. G. Kher, and Dr. Gilder to visit the Social Workers' Training Centre run by the Bhagini Samaj on Monday.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: With immediate effect and until further notice commercial codes will not be admitted in telegrams to Costa Rica. There is however no objection to the use of code language in Government telegrams.

METRO EMPLOYEES' DISPUTE: The industrial dispute between the Metro Theatre Bombay, Limited, and the workmen employed under it over the question of gratuity has been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal consisting of Mr. M. C. Shah.

MCKENZIES LTD. EMPLOYEES' DISPUTE: The industrial dispute between the McKenzies Limited, Bombay, and the workmen employed under it has been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal consisting of Mr. P. S. Bakhale.

CITY PUBLIC MEETING BANNED: The Commissioner of Police has refused permission to hold a public meeting at Kamgar Maidan today (Sunday) to consider the question of Civil Liberties, for which Mr. Mukundlal Sircar wrote on behalf of the Bombay Workers United Front.

SHOLAPUR RURAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD RECONSTITUTED

The Government of Bombay has reconstituted the Sholapur District Rural Development Board under the Chairmanship of the Collector. The new Board will have 9 official members besides the Collector and about 32 non-official members excluding the representatives of Taluka Development Associations and Co-operative Marketing Societies.

The functions and the duties of the Board will be to act as a focus for all rural development activities in the district; to formulate schemes for the improvement of rural areas for submission to Government; to execute such schemes and administer such funds as may be made their responsibility; and to assist and advise all officers, engaged on or connected with schemes of rural development approved by Government in the carrying out of those schemes.

The Board has been empowered to elect a small executive committee of which the Vice-Chairman and the Secretaries shall be ex-officio members and such other committees as may be necessary for specific purposes.

Assent To Two Bombay Bills

The Governor General of Indian Dominion has assented to the Code of Criminal Procedure (Bombay Amendment) Bill, 1948. The law has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette of April 10, for general information.

BUILDING BILL

The Governor of Bombay has signified assent to the Bombay Building (Control on Erection) Bill 1948, which has now become law and has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette of April 10.

Tapase To Attend Nandgaon Adivasi Conference

Mr. G. D. Tapase, Minister for Industries, Backward Classes and Fisheries, will leave Bombay on Saturday night (April 10) for Nandgaon, to attend the Nandgaon Taluka Adivasi Conference, and will return to Bombay on Monday morning (April 12).

"Pakistan Jagaran Bani" Banned

The Government of West Bengal has issued a Notification under section 19 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, declaring to be forfeited to His Majesty a booklet in Bengali entitled "Pakistan Jagaran Bani" (Message of Pakistan Awakening), 1st edition by Ghulam Mustafa of Ajaipur and printed at the Mudrani Press, Rajshahi. The Notification is being republished in the Bombay Government Gazette for general information.

BOMBAY PRESS EMPLOYEES UNION: "Shri. Aruna Asaf Ali will address a meeting of Press employees to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the Socialist Party (Bombay) Office, Bhai Jiwanji Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY, April 11.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7.30 a.m. Baboorao Gokhale (Bhavgeet Self- 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 W. G. Jog (Violin) 8-45 Sushma Divetia (Gujarati Geet Snehrashmi) 9-0 Baboorao Gokhale (Dariya Geet Self) 9-15 Saraswati Rane (Vocal) 11-0 "Filmi Gane" 11-30 Nagpur Prantateel Lokgeetan 12-0 p.m Vub Sound News 12-15 W. G. Jog (Violin) 12-30 Sushma Divetia (Nanalal) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Saraswati Rane (Vocal) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 English Modern Ballet Music 4-20 S. K. Abhyankar (Khayal Vilambit aur Drut) 4-50 B. V. Bavdekar (Multani) 5-15 Programme (M) for children 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Master Navrang (Vocal) 6-45 Bhaskerrao Amembal (Bhajan Brahmanand) 7-0 Gujarati Geet (Narmad 7-10 Locals 7-15 Bhaskerrao Amembal 7-30 Girnar—Junagadh Roopak, (G) by B. G. Veerani 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Air Orchestra 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Musical Interlude 9-45 Drishya Doosare (M) by C. V. Bavdekar 10-0 Studio Concert.

VARIATIONS.

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. Instrumental Melodies 5-45 p.m. B. V. Bavdekar (Pad G. B. Deval) 6-15 Rural Listeners.

61.48 m. (4880 kc/s)—8-0 p.m. Latafat Husain (Khayal Vilambit aur Drut) 9-0 S. G. Nevrekar (Thumri) 9-30 Geet 10-0 S. G. Nevrekar (Jaijaiwanti) 10-30 Latafat Husain (Khayal Vilambit aur Drut).

17 CITY REDS ARRESTED SO FAR

The Police hunt for City Communists who have gone under-ground continues unabated.

Yesterday, the Bombay C.I.D., arrested Mr. K. T. Sule, an Advocate and a noted "red" worker connected with the B.P.T.U.C., and Mr. Surendra Kumar Deb of the Air-India Workers' Union.

It is said that the Police have also confiscated a motor car belonging to a Communist who has not been traced since a warrant was issued against him.

The name of a third Communist arrested by the C.I.D., yesterday could not be ascertained as the Police are maintaining an impenetrable "hush-hush" in the matter.

It is, however, learnt that since the round up of the local "reds" started, the Police have been successful in taking into detention 17 "wanted men" in all.

Alleged Attempt To Smuggle Cotton Piecegoods

Railway Police were busy searching the belongings and the luggage of passengers, resulting in the detection of several cases of attempts to smuggle cotton piecegoods out of Bombay, at Victoria Terminus, yesterday.

The police alleged that Devi Dayal Dularam attempted to smuggle 112 pounds of cotton cloth valued at Rs. 885 to Bhusawal; Mithalal Ambawaji, 180 pounds valued at Rs. 1200, to Sholapur; Mayaram Krishna, 604 pounds valued at Rs. 6500 to Nasik; and Ramaji Devaji, 180 pounds valued at Rs. 500 to Sholapur.

All the accused, were caught in the police dragnet.

All of them were released on bail at Mazgaon today.

New Chief Of Municipal Standing Committee

BOMBAY, Saturday

Mr. Ganapati Shankar N. Desai was unanimously elected Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation at the first meeting of the new Committee this morning.

Mr. Desai has been a member of the Corporation for the past nine years. He was also a member of the Standing Committee last year.

On his taking the chair, he was garlanded on behalf of the Congress Party.

Mr. Desai in a brief speech appealed to the members to work in a spirit of public service and to give him their whole-hearted co-operation in his new task.

Rani Maharaj Singh Visits Hindu Deen Daya Sangh

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Her Excellency Rani Maharaj Singh visited this morning the Hindu Deen Daya Sangh at Kings Circle, Bombay, an institution which is doing great service in child welfare work. The institution has at present about 57 orphaned children in its care.

Rani Maharaj Singh highly appreciated the good work done by the Sangh.

Ban On Sale Of Arms

The ban in the Panch Mahals District on the selling of arms and ammunition to any licence holder without a special permit from the District Magistrate, has been extended for a further period of two months from April 16.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE EMPLOYEE ARRESTED

Possession Of Unlicensed Revolver Alleged

The Special Branch of the Bombay C.I.D., arrested yesterday Cecil Andrew Mercado, an employee of the Central Telegraph Office for being in possession of a revolver and ammunition without a license.

The suspect was inveigled into a trap when he, it is alleged, attempted to sell the revolver. He is alleged to have been arrested in the course of the bogus transaction near the B.B. & C.I. Railway station at Dadar.

The revolver as well as the 24 rounds of cartridges found in his possession, the Police believe are stolen property.

The accused was enlarged on bail at the Esplanade Police Court, today.

Quarrel Ends In Fatality

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Between Ganpat Krishna and another, both coolies engaged in the construction work of Bharat Vidya Bhuvan, said to have occurred a quarrel, ending in the latter attacking with an iron rod and a knife and thus causing grievous hurts to the former, who was immediately removed to the J.J. Hospital, yesterday.

Ganpat died in the hospital, after a few hours. Inquest is not over. The Gamdevi Police is investigating the case.

Air India Workers' Dispute Settled

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The dispute between the management of the Air India Ltd. and their workers, numbering about 3,000 has been settled, it was announced today.

The workers' union had given notice of a strike that was to begin on April 13th, it may be recalled.

Mr. M. G. Mononi, Commissioner of Labour, Government of Bombay, negotiated between the two parties and brought about the understanding.

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STATIONS	3-30 P.M. SHOW		6-30 P.M. SHOW		9-30 P.M. SHOW	
ANDHERI	2-21	2-34	5-24	—	8-16	8-35
SANTA CRUZ	2-28	2-41	5-31	—	8-23	8-42
BANDRA	2-35	2-49	5-39	5-42	8-30	8-49
MATUNGA	2-41	2-55	—	5-48	8-36	8-55
DADAR	2-43	2-57	5-46	5-50	8-38	8-57
LOWER PAREL	2-49	3-3	—	5-56	8-44	9- 3
GRANT ROAD	2-57	3-12	5-55	6- 5	8-52	9-12

INDIA'S HEALTH MINISTER IN BOMBAY: (Left) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur snapped on her arrival in Bombay from Delhi by air on Saturday Picture above shows her addressing the gathering at Vanita Vishram Hall, where she was given a reception by the All-India Women's Conference.

Parliamentary Activities Under A.I.C.C. Control?

New Provisions In Revised Congress Constitution

NEW DELHI, April 10. (A.P.I.): The Constitution Revision Committee of the Congress has released to-day the final draft constitution of the Indian National Congress which among other changes and additions to the original draft adopted by the last A.I.C.C. session in Delhi recommends the liquidation of all Congress Committees outside the territories of the Indian Union.

The draft which will be discussed Clause by Clause at the coming Bombay Session of the A. I. C. C. has introduced certain new Articles providing for the setting up of Parliamentary Election Committee and Parliamentary Board with a view to exercising some kind of control by the A.I.C.C. on Parliamentary activities of the Congress Committees.

It includes another new provision which recommends the setting up of Credentials Committees to scrutinise the list of qualified and effective members who will, according to the draft, be the voters and candidates for all Committees excepting Primary Panchayats.

The draft recommends that in order to enable the Congress to function in the States, acceded to the Indian Union, all members of the Praja Mandal affiliated to the States People's Conference or the Kathiawar Regional Conference be declared primary members of the Indian National Congress.

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE CHIEFS TO MEET IN BOMBAY

NEW DELHI, April 10 (A.P.I.): The President and General Secretary of each provincial Congress Committees have been invited to meet at Bombay after the A.I.C.C. meeting to discuss various questions arising out of the new constitution.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES IN STATES

Discussion In A.-I. C. C.: Leaders Invited

NEW DELHI, April 10 (A.P.I.): Acharya Jugal Kishore, General Secretary A.I.C.C., has issued the following to the press: Members of the Standing Committee of the State's People's Conference and President of the Regional Committees have been invited to attend the session of the A.I.C.C. and to participate in the discussion relating to proposals regarding Congress functioning in States.

JIVARAJ MEHTA TO BE BARODA'S PREMIER

BARODA, April 10. (A.P.I.): Dr. Jivaraja N. Mehta, Director General of Health Services, Government of India will become the first popular Prime Minister of Baroda under the new reforms of the State, it was reliably learnt here this evening

A proclamation containing the final agreement reached between the Maharaja of Baroda and Prajamandal leaders and conferring full responsible Government on the people under the aegis of the Ruler will be made by His Highness to-morrow morning, it was announced here today.

WALTON BEATS MISRA

LONDON, April 10. (Reuter): Howard Walton of Birmingham, one of probables for English Davis Cup team beat Sumant Misra of India 6/1, 6/2 in the final of the men's singles at the Paddington Lawn Tennis Tournament to-day.

Walton, 31-year-old Royal Air Force champion, scored probably the greatest victory of his career by this success which should ensure him a place in the Davis Cup match with India at Harrogate

A.-I. N. E. C. To Meet In Delhi On April 19

MADRAS, April 10. (A.P.I.): Mr. K. Srinivasan, Secretary, AINEC, has issued the following:—

"In view of the recent developments affecting the press and at the request of several members, the President has convened a meeting of the Standing Committee of the AINEC in Delhi on April 19. If necessary the meeting will continue on April 20 also.

Agenda: Provincial reports of differences between the Government and the Press in Bombay and Madras and a few routine matters".

TRAINING IN ARMS FOR WOMEN

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur Deplores Demand

BOMBAY, Saturday.

I have been astounded and grieved to hear women demanding to be trained in the use of arms. It is the woman's proud privilege and her glorious mission to create, foster and preserve life, to heal and not to wound to assuage sorrow and mitigate suffering, to minister, not to massacre to restore the sick and the infirm to life, not to maim and kill the living", said Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister, Government of India speaking on "Loyalties in a Free India at the Vanita Vishram, this evening, under the auspices of the Bombay Branch Central Committee of the All India Women's Conference Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi presiding.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur emphasised the need for cultivating and developing 'atmak shakti', spiritual strength and said that any desire to wield a gun even in self-defence, was contrary to the spirit and mission of womanhood.

MAHATMA'S PRAISE

"Bapuji often said to her, continued Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, that if only women paid heed to his words and followed his mission, he would not require the assistance of any man to attain the country's goal. This was no idle boast. A wise and disciplined woman, devoted to a cause and determines to pursue it, could contribute far more than any man.

"We are all Indians", said the speaker and added that all provincialism must be replaced by a broad-based healthy nationalism.

WOMEN'S CONTRIBUTION TO WORLD PEACE

Wars only begot more wars. Neither the first world war nor the second world war had ended war. They had merely created a plethora of problems to solve which the politicians were now hollering for a third world war. Women should refuse to be misled. They must think for themselves. "Let us strive tirelessly to help make a world in which our children and our children's children can live in peace and contribute to the happiness of mankind," concluded the Speaker.

Mrs. Nirmala Desai, Secretary of the Bombay branch Central Committee of the A.I.W.C. proposing vote of thanks. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur who, as Health Minister was doing all she could to create conditions calculated to foster healthy and happy children in our country.

K. C. NEOGY FOR CALCUTTA

To Lead Indian Delegation To Inter-Dominion Conference

CALCUTTA, April 10 (A.P.I.): Mr. K C. Neogy, Relief and Rehabilitation Minister, Indian Dominion, is expected to arrive in Calcutta tomorrow morning in connection with the Inter-Dominion Conference which starts here on April 15. The Indian and Pakistan delegations to the conference will be led by Mr. Neogy and Mr. Ghulam Mohamed, respectively.

On April 13 there will be a conference of representatives of West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and Coochbehar, when matters of common interest will be discussed.

"Viking" Arrives In Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A notable arrival at the Santa Cruz airport today was Vickers-Armstrongs' demonstration Viking G-AJJN on a three weeks tour of the Indian Dominion. Heading the team of aviation experts on board is Commander Jeffery Quill, Supermarines' Chief Test Pilot, who was

Commander Jeffrey Quill

responsible for much of the development of the world-famous "Spitfire" fighter

The plane passed through Bombay a year ago on the return journey on its on-the-minute scheduled flight from U.K. to New Zealand and back. The object of the present visit is to advise Indian airline operators on means of expanding India's rapidly developing internal air services

On Tuesday next Squadron leader Peter Roberts will give a flying exhibition at Santa Cruz.

RETURN OF TRIESTE TO ITALY

U. S. Asks Russia For Early Reply To Proposal

WASHINGTON, April 9 (Reuter)—The United States today asked Russia for an early reply to the proposal that the free territory of Trieste should be handed back to Italy

In a note to the Russians, the United States also suggested a four-power meeting in Paris early next month to negotiate a Trieste settlement.

The United States, Britain and France proposed to Russia on March 20 that territory, created by the Italian peace treaty, should be ended.

Government House News

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay received Major-General Bhonsle and Mr. H. R. Henderson.

Rani Maharaj Singh accompanied by Mrs. Muljidayal and Mrs. Rowland-Jones visited the Hindu Deen Daya Sangh at Improvement Trust Blocks, King's Circle, Matunga

The Hon. Rajkuari Amrit Kaur has arrived

Rani Maharaj Singh accompanied by Mrs. Rowland-Jones attended a drama at Wilson High School, Girgaum, where she was received by the Principal, Mr. D. P. Wagchourey.

Prosperity Plan For Orissa

SOCIALISM THROUGH CITY COUNCILS

Jayaprakash Commends British Labour Party's Lead

TRICHY, April 9, (A.P.I.): Replying to a civic address presented to him by the Trichy Municipal Council this evening Mr. Jai Prakash Narain said that he was at one with the councillors that more powers should be delegated to local bodies. Although such transfer of power was fraught with some dangers, yet the experiment was worth a trial so that self-Government and democracy might be built up from the bottom.

Thanking the Municipal Council for wishing him all success in his endeavours to establish a Democratic Socialistic State in India, Mr. Jai Prakash Narain said that Municipal Councils could play a large part in building up the basic foundations of Socialism.

He said that each Municipality should take over the supply of cheap wholesome milk, electricity and running of bus transport system. They should also build houses on a co-operative basis to help solve the acute housing problem in every town. If every Municipality proceeded on these lines, he had no doubt that the establishment of Socialism would be hastened in India.

He cited the example of Great Britain where the Labour Party now in power introduced Socialism through City Councils and said a similar system should be established in India.

Mr. Jai Prakash Narain left for Tanjore this evening.

PROVINCIAL CO-OP CONFERENCE

Three-Day Session Will Commence In City Today

The 19th Session of the Bombay Co-operative Conference will be held in the Council Hall, Bombay, on the 11th, 12th and 13th instant, under the presidentship of Sir V. T. Krishnamachari. The Prime Minister will inaugurate the proceedings.

On the second day Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Minister for Health Government of India, will inaugurate a special section for Women.

Among the subjects that will be discussed at the Conference may be mentioned

(1) Question of the Reorganisation of Consumers' stores in view of decontrol

(2) Representation of Co-operative interest in the Legislatures.

(3) The constitution of the Higher Council for Co-operation.

Subjects of national importance in the present conditions prevailing in the country, also figure in the agenda of the Conference, namely Co-operative Housing in Urban and Rural areas, Co-operative Farming and Industrial Co-operatives a subject very prominently referred to in the recent speeches of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Shanmukham Chetty. Delegates from all over the province will be attending the Conference

GURKHA MEMBER OF CONSEMBLY DEAD

DARJEELING April 10. (A.P.I.): The death occurred yesterday at his Kalimpong residence of Mr. Damber Singh Gurung, member of the Indian Constituent Assembly and president of the All-India Gurkha League. As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, many institutions and offices in the District remained closed to-day

Earthquake Rattles Building In Tokyo

TOKYO, April 10 (U.P.A.): A 25-mile sub-surface earthquake rattled buildings here to-day, but ceased within half-a-minute without causing damage.

Seismologists traced the centre of the quake to a point about 30 miles north of Tokyo.

Mahanadi Project Will Usher In New Era

JAWAHAR TO LAY FOUNDATION OF HIRAKUD DAM

NEW DELHI, April 10 (A.P.I.): The construction of the first multi-purpose project undertaken by the Central Government will begin formally on April 12 when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, will lay concrete at the site of the Hirakud Dam on the Mahanadi near Sambalpur in Orissa.

The function which is to be followed on the next day by the laying of the foundation of the new capital of that Province at Bhubaneshwar by Pandit Nehru will, it is expected, usher in an era of all-round prosperity for Orissa.

Orissa's Potentialities

Orissa, including the States newly merged into it, has an area of more than 50,000 square miles and a population of nearly 12 millions. Though the area covered by the Province contains vast agricultural land and forests, is traversed by three major rivers, the Mahanadi, the Brahmin and the Baitarani and contains besides, large deposits of coal, iron, bauxite, manganese, graphite, mica, limestone etc. It is at present probably the most backward area in India with all its immense economic potential still to be exploited. The Mahanadi scheme of which the Hirakud project will be the first stage of development is intended to inaugurate such realisation of prosperity.

SALIENT FEATURES

The salient features of Hirakud dam project may be briefly stated. A dam is proposed to be constructed across the Mahanadi at Hirakud—9 miles upstream of Sambalpur. It will be 150 ft. high and 3 miles long Nearly one-third of the dam will be reserved for surplusing the flood water of this giant river. Six irrigation channels will be taken out from the dam to irrigate 11 lacs of acres of land annually. Hydro-electric power will be generated firstly at the dam site and secondly at a place 12 miles downstream where on an average ahead of nearly 70 ft. is available. It will have a flood absorption capacity of 2.8 million acre ft.

The total cost of the Hirakud Dam has been estimated at 47.81 crores of rupees, which is expected after some years to yield a return of more than 4 per cent. Over and above the financial returns, it is felt, there will be appreciable indirect benefits, such as increase in food production which at present is the crying need of India. development of basic industries (thereby providing employment to millions), provision of almost complete flood control and provision of navigational facilities and clear domestic water supply in thousands of villages.

COW PROTECTION

India owns one third of the entire cattle wealth of the world. But her cattle are emaciated and the milk supply per head is scanty.

To build up a virile nation, protect the cow and subscribe to

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FIGHT FOR TWO YEARS MORE

Indo-China Talks Hold Out No Hope Of Immediate Settlement

HONGKONG, April 10 (Reuter): French and other observers here today saw no immediate hope of agreement on a National Vietnam Government from the current negotiations between the various Indo-Chinese parties and Bao Dai, the ex-Emperor of Annam

The stumbling block was reported to be the degree of independence from France and the influence of each party

Bao Dai was said to be unwilling to accept any Government if Dr. Ho Chi Minh and his communist supporters in Viet Nam remained outside the coalition and maintained their present strong forces as a threat to the Emperor's security.

Although Ho Chi Minh has observers here, no approaches or discussions between them and the ex-Emperor are known to have taken place.

One French observer said today: "There will be fighting in Indo-China for another two years

PARIS, April 10. (Reuter): The The Viet-Minn radio, controlled by the left wing Indo-Chinese autonomy movebent, today threatened Bao Dai, ex-Emperor of Annam, with assassination if he enters into collaboration with the French Government, Agence France Presse reported from Saigon, today.

CALCUTTA STRIKE FIZZLES OUT

All Government Offices Resume Normal Working

CALCUTTA, April 10, (A.P.I.): There was normal working in all the offices of the Central Government on Saturday, April 10, the West Bengal Government announced today.

There was no picketing; no stay-in or hunger strike There was no arrest made.

Mr. S. L. Silam, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, looking at a picture of the main entrance to "Gandhi Nagar" (Lloyds Grounds, Marine Drive) where the A.I.C.C. will meet.

Mr. M. K. Rao, Industrial Engineer, Bombay who has been nominated by the Government of India to serve on the working party of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, and is proceeding to China and the far East countries.

No Liquor In Dining Cars

Railway Advisory Council's Decisions

NEW DELHI, April 10. (A.P.I.): The Central Advisory Council for Railways met to-day under the chairmanship of the Minister for Railways, Dr. John Matthai, says a press note. Among the subjects discussed were: Catering at railway stations and on trains, abolition of the first class, eradication of the beggar nuisance, and the feasibility of appointing conductor-guards for third class passengers.

The Council decided that refreshment rooms should provide food both vegetarian and non-vegetarian and cooked in Indian as well as Western styles. Considerable discussion centered round the question of retention of dining cars.

BOTH INDIAN AND WESTERN FOOD IN DINING CARS.

The Council decided that the present arrangements of attaching dining cars to long-distance trains should continue with the proviso that both Indian and Western style food should be provided in the dining cars.

Another important point raised was of rendering assistance to displaced vendors from Pakistan by giving them vending contracts. It was felt that all steps should be taken to help displaced persons in earning a living by giving them vending contracts.

The Council agreed to the proposal to ban the serving of liquor in refreshment rooms and dining cars.

ADVANCED III CLASS BOOKING.

The inconvenience to the third class passengers particularly mentioned was the lack of water during hot weather both for drinking and washing purposes. For another major grievance the Council felt the remedy would be to keep booking window open a considerable time in advance of the arrival of the trains, and provision for advance third class booking for long distance journeys.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MAY

NEW YORK, April 10.

Previous Closing	.....	36.82
Today's Opening	.....	36.70
Difference	.....	+8
Today's Closing	.....	36.83
Difference	.....	+21

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, April 10.

	Rs	as.
Cotton Jarila May	670	0
Silver Bullion Forward	170	8
Silver Chamber	170	12
Gold Forward	115	9
Sovereign	98	0

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(8512/A)

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Wanted a Carding & Spinning Master and Supervisors for our Woollen Mills. Pay according to qualifications. Apply alongwith testimonials to E. Sefton & Co. Ltd., Mirzapur.

8523

Wanted Experienced Hindu Gujrati accountant for English accounts. Apply Box No. 8524 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Experienced Travelling Salesmen for pushing sales of 'Tharu Brand Washing Soaps' in all places in Bombay Province, Baroda, Kathiawar and Western India States. Salary Rs. 125/- P.M. Inter class Rail fare plus 1% commission on sales. No Batta. Cash security Rs. 100/- essential. Apply with full particulars to A.K. Tharu Sons, Post Box No. 14. Coimbatore: South India.

8076

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Wanted agents on pay Rs. 180-15-300, plus daily T. A. of Rs. 4/- only and on commission basis for stationery goods, fountain pens and rolled gold ornaments. Green India Industries, Sadar Bazar, Delhi. 8438

Rosin and Turpentine of all grades available from ready stock, please write to—Hindusthan Gas Company Ltd., 8 Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta (Phone: Cal. 563. Gram. "Rosintur"). 8017

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PUBLIC NOTICES

TENDER NOTICE

SEALED LUMP SUM Tenders are invited in P. W. D. Form 'C' for the Sewage Disposal Works of the Nadiad Drainage Scheme at Nadiad, as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Estimated Cost in Rs.	Amount of Earnest Money in Rs.	Amount of Security Deposit in Rs.
1.	Construction of all Civil Works in connection with the Sewage Disposal Scheme as per conditions of contact and vide Schedule 'B' No. 1.	1,67,061	1,671	8,355
2.	Supplying & fixing in position all Mechanical equipment for the whole Sewage Disposal Scheme including Electrical Generating machinery driven by Crude Oil-cum-Sludge Gas Engines as per conditions of contract and vide Schedule 'B' No. 2.	2,31,400	2,314	11,570

Each Tender should be accompanied by the detailed design and specifications along with the Earnest Money as specified above.

Blank Tender forms are available at Rs. 3|- per copy from the office of the undersigned and will be issued upto 15th MAY 1948 and will be received upto 21st MAY 1948 at 3-0 P.M. and will be opened on the same day, if possible.

The work shall have to be completed within 15 months from the date of order to start the work.

Drawings, specifications and any other information on the subject can be seen or had from the office of the undersigned on any working day during office hours.

The Public Health Engineer to Government of Bombay, Poona, reserves the right of accepting or rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

K. V. JOSHI,
Executive Engineer,
Northern Sanitary Division.

Broach, April 1948. (8067)

AMERICAN MARKETS

NEW YORK, April 9.

COTTON: After irregularity prices steadied, still reflecting recent bullish matters and reports that France was inquiring for 85,000 bales. The market then sagged on increased nedging and profit-taking.

The daily news record estimates the acreage at 22,820,000 an increase of 6.7 per cent.

In the afternoon prices rallied under the leadership of May on a flurry of covering on talk that a private cotton financing programme to Japan is imminent. Prices reacted smartly on more active profit-atking but finally steadied on prospects of both European and Japanese buying the chief factor French enquiries are now reported at 185,000 bales and Germany is enquiring for 35,000. The session closed steady. Sales were estimated at 250,000 bales

STOCKS: Were fairly active with gains predominating in movements covering a dollar eitherway,, selected rails steels, papers, minings, oils and chemicals were the best supported. The slowing of industrial activity as a result of diminishing coal supplies did not affect sentiments. The averages were industrials 179.37 and rails 55.54 The market quietened with profit-taking and liquidation on foreign account. Offerings were fairly well absorbed and the market held at or around day's best levels. Motors were slightly affected by warning that output schedules next month and in future may be reduced because of the coal steel situation. Profit-taking brought a shading of top marks. The session closed steady with fractional gains on balance.

CHICAGO GRAINS: Advanced on active buying stimulated by private reports of dry weather in the southwest with expectations that the Government crop report will disclose smaller wheat prospects in the southwest compared with the December 1st estimate. Increased profit-taking and prebureau evening up reduced extreme gains. Finally most gains were erased.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, April 9

May	36.62—04
July	35.91+03
October	32.40—16
December	31.73—11
Middling Spot	37.69+02

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, April 9.

May	36.62—01
July	35.87—05
October	32.44—06
December	31.66—21
Middling Spot	36.50—

NEW YORK SILVER.
New York, April 9.

U. S. price of Foreign Silver 74-5/8 cents.

LONDON BULLION
London, April 9.

London Silver Spot and Forward both 45d. London Gold bars fine per oz £8/12/3.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, April 9

T. T. London on:—
New York selling 4.0275, buying 4.0325, Montreal selling 4.0275, buying 4.0325, Zurich selling 17.34, buying 17.36, Stockholm 14.47 to 14.50.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, April 10.

	Rs.	as.	p.
2-1/2 p.c. 1954	98	10	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1950	101	1	0
2-1/2 p.c.	96	10	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1948-52	100	5	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1960	99	2	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1962	99	0	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1976	99	8	0
3 p.c. non-Terminable	98	3	0
3 p.c. 1986 Con.	98	3	0
3 p.c. 1949-52	101	5	0
3 p.c. 1951-54	102	1	0
3 p.c. 1953-56	101	14	0
3 p.c. 1957	100	10	0
3 p.c. 1959-61	100	12	0
3 p.c. 1966-68	99	10	0
3 p.c 1970-75	99	3	0
3 1/2 p.c. 1954-59	105	6	0
4 p.c. 1945-53	102	0	0
4 p.c. 1960-70	111	8	0
4-1/2 p.c 1958-67	105	0	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1955-60	113	0	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1958-67	116	0	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
2-3/4 p.c. U.P. 1961	89	12	
2-3/4 p.c. Madras 1961	99	0	0
3 p.c Bombay 1955	101	10	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1958	101	10	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1949	99	2	0
3 p.c. Madras 1952-53	100	12	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1952	99	4	6
3 p.c. U. P. 1952	112	0	0
3 p.c. C P 1952	101	0	0
3 p.c. N.-W F. 1952	99	14	0
3 p.c. U. P. 1961-66	100	10	0
3 p.c. Bombay Port Trust	111	4	0
3 p.c. Bombay Municipality City	111	0	0
3 p.c Bombay Municipality 1959	117	0	0
6 p.c. Municipality 1954	119	0	0
3-1/4 p.c New Municipal 1977	100	12	0
5 p.c BPT	110	0	0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 9.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	75-3/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	103-3/4
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	103-1/4
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	111-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p c	113-1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A and China	12-7/16
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	120-1/2
National Bank of India	37-3/4

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed 8,927.

LONDON WHEAT.
London, April 9

Australian Wheat (bulk) 137/6 May-June quoted.

CHICAGO WHEAT.
CHICAGO, April 9

May 2.47 to 2.47-1/2
July 2.35-1/2 to 2.35-1/4.
September 2.33 to 2.32-3/4.

December 2.33 ta 2.33.

WOOL TOPS.

NEW YORK, April 9, (U. P. A.): Wool Tops futures closed steady, unchanged to five points lower, on the New York Market today.

Closing prices were: April, 179 nom.; May, 179/180; July, 179/180; October, 177/178.5; December, 176/177; March, 173/174; May, 170/172.5; July 167.5/172.

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, April 10.

The Share Bazar remained closed today, Privately Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 1640.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, April 10.

The Board of Directors of the East India Cotton Association has decided to call a general meeting of the members on Tuesday afternoon to decide whether a state of emergency has developed in the market. It is understood a requisition signed by about 90 members was sent to the Board that active Bull manipulation has resulted in a state emergency.

The market opened today at Rs. 689/- for May delivery and declined at Rs. 685/-. At this level there was active buying which improved May option at Rs. 692/-. At this level heavy liquidation appeared and the market declined at Rs. 670/-.

Later on it was announced that imports of cotton from Pakistan will not have to pay import duty. The market finally closed at 2 p.m as under.

I.C.C. May	673-0-0
I.C.C. July	683-8-0
I.C.C. Sept.	686-8-0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton May Contract was 1004 cent points below New York May at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.
BOMBAY, April 9.

	Hi.	Lo.	Closing.
May	712	690	691
July	716	696	698
Sept.	719	701	702

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY April 10.

The Bullion market was fairly firm today under increased buying but later on the improvement was checked by realising sales. Forward Silver opened today at Rs. 169/8 and advanced at Rs. 170/12 but reacted at Rs. 170/2. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs 170/-. Forward gold opened at Rs. 115/8 and after advancing at Rs. 116/8 quitened at Rs. 116/2. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 116/3 and sovereigns were placed at Rs. 74/-.

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, April 10

The Produce market was steady today with moderate buying. Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 139/4 and after declining at Rs. 139/2 improved at Rs. 139/14 and steadied at Rs. 139/8. Later on the market advanced at Rs. 140/11. Quotations were as under:

	Rs.	as.	p.
GROUNDNUT:			
Khandesh quality	33	0	0
Coromandal ready	32	8	0
Bold ready	32	2	0
April-May	32	0	0
CASTORSEEDS:			
Ready	29	8	0
May delivery	140	11	0
LINSEED:			
Ready	26	1	0
April-May	26	1	0
OILS:			
Groundnut ready	17	10	0
Groundnut April	17	13	0
Groundnut May	17	14	0
Linseed Oil	16	8	0
Castorseed First Pressing	21	0	0
Castorseed Commercial quality	19	8	0

New York Stock Exchange

NEW YORK, April 9.

American Telephone and Telegraph	150-5/8
Amerex Holding Co.	24-1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	35-3/4
Chase National Bank	35
Sinclair Oil Co.	19-1/2
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	48-1/4
General Electric Co.	36-5/8
General Motors	56-1/4
Ingersol Rand	131 bid
International Nickel	29-1/8
National City Bank of New York	38-1/4
New York Central Railroad Co.	14-5/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	17-1/8
Texas Corporation	58-5/8
Union Carbon and Carbide	108
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	50
U. S Steel Corporation (Common)	74-3/4
Western Union Telegraph	22-1/2

CALICUT MARKET.
CALICUT, April 10.

Coiryarn Beypore 140/150; Quilandy 155/165; Fibre Garbled 110; Ungarbled 100; Cocoanuts Raw 95/97/8; Dry 110; Cocoanut Oil 370; Copra Office 247/8; Dilpasand 250; Madrasnottam 280; Pepper Wynaad 930; Country 925; Coffee Robusta 140; Timber Pali 50/55; Junglewood 25/30; Vellapin 50/55; Benteak 40/45; Mango Planks 3/3/4; Teak 15/17/8; Rosewood 17/8/20.

Last Rites For Aung San

Burma To Observe Day Of National Mourning

RANGOON, April 10 (Reuter): The bodies of U Aung San, the assassinated Burmese Premier, and the six cabinet colleagues murdered with him last July, will be buried here tomorrow.

They will be taken in procession from the Jubilee Hall, where they have lain in state for the past nine months in glass coffins, to martyr's memorial hill, near the Shwe Dagon Padoga, for burial.

The procession will be headed by members of the Burmese defence forces and planes of the Burma airforce will dip in salute.

Tomorrow has been declared a day of national mourning in Burma.

Govt. Will Have Plenty To Do, Says Shri Ram

NEW DELHI, April 8 (API): Sir Shri Ram in a statement regarding the industrial policy of the Government of India says:—

Even under normal conditions, a big question like the industrial policy of Government is bound to offer scope for different views, and it is not to be wondered at that, under the present abnormal conditions and the existing ideological differences all over the world the question lent itself, at least on the surface, to fairly sharp difference of opinion in parliament. Every one, whether Socialist or individualist, desires that the country should progress rapidly, and fortunately the immediate steps to be taken are more or less the same, irrespective of the ultimate goal each school of thought may contemplate.

Naturally, businessmen concentrate on the immediate future rather than on the distant future. But anyway, even from the point of view of those who wish to nationalise industry in this country as much as possible and as quickly as possible, it is not clear what more could be done as a first instalment than what the Government has decided.

Even the railways, posts and telegraphs and the defence industries (let alone, atomic energy) will be quite enough to keep the hands of Government full for some time, for there is quite a lot to be done in everyone of these industries.

C. R. PRESENTS BHARATHI'S PORTRAIT

MADRAS, April 10 (A.P.I): The portrait of the Poet Subramannia Bharathi presented by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor of West Bengal on the eve of the Tamil New Year Day was brought to Madras by plane today.

The portrait will be unveiled at the 'Rajaji Hall' on April 13—Tamil New Year Day—by Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliar. After exhibiting the portrait for a few days to the public, it will be taken to the Bharathi Mantapam at Ettayapuram as desired by Mr. Rajagopalachari.

Bombay Working Class Cost Of Living Index For February

During February 1948, the working class cost of living index number for Bombay, with the average prices for the year ended June 1934 equal to 100 was 276, being five points higher than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles advanced by one point to 323.

During February 1948, the working class cost of living index number for Ahmedabad, with the average prices for the year ended July 1927 equal to 100, was 214, being two points higher than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles declined by sixteen points to 202.

In February 1948, the working class cost of living index number for Sholapur, with the average prices for the year ended January 1928 equal to 100, was 265, being twenty-four points highed than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles declined by four points to 252.

The working class cost of living index number for Jalgaon, with the average prices for the month of August 1939 equal to 100, was 422, in February 1948 being eleven points lower than in the preceding month.

Cunningham Rides Magnificent Treble

Curtain Rings Down At Mahaluxmi With Reverses For Punters

(By Our Racing Correspondent).

SATURDAY, April 10.

The lengthy season ended to-day at Mahaluxmi with the decision of the Hospital day programme when the chronic punters could only cash two favourites, Red Rufus and Luminary in their respective events. Reviewing the season, the statistics clearly speak of lucrative times for the layers of odds. Doping incidents were evidently on the decrease this season but the deadly epidemic which broke out played havoc with a couple of establishments. The Maharaja of Gwalior had a comparatively lean season. Early in the season several of the good horses from this large establishment were not made to compete as the sporting Prince does not like to race in his absence but during the latter part, the dreadful epidemic took the first toll from this stable and the entire string was put out of racing during the important big meetings.

The close race for riding honours took a sudden turn to-day. Damodar who was running short by a winner from Pandu Khade collected a winner in the day and dead heated with the latter. Pandu made desperate efforts to procure the championship but without a win in the day he had to be content with four runners up.

Langford Cunningham was the most successful rider of the day. The powerful apprentice scored a magnificent treble through Jovette, Sweet Serenade and Saita in their respective events. Taslaroon, a red hot favourite ridden by him however failed to figure on the board.

Twenty-three tickets were cashed on the treble event pool. Each ticket returned Rs. 6,688-8.

The following are the results:—

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. W. W. Walker's RED RUFUS 9-0 Uttamsingh 1
Mr. H. A. Cock's WET BOB 9-0 Damodar 2
Messrs. A. S. Motabhoy and S. Fazli's GAY SIRE 9-0 Gumansingh 3
Major A. Svamvur's BATTLING ADMIRAL 9-0 A. Ahmad 4
All ran.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 18. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 19 and Rs. 29.

THE K. E. M. HOSPITAL PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 6 Furlongs.

M/s Hugo Wachsmann and D. N. Shroff's JOUETTE 8-10 Cunningham 1
M/s Prem Nath and Gokhalchand's KICKSHAW 7-12 Damodar .. 2
Mrs. Shalini Jadhav's GOLDEN POM 9-1 Mullsingh 3
Mr. Dawoodbhoy Esoufally's FLYING JESTER 9-4 B. Khade 4
Not run: Manipulator.
Won by 2 1/4l, 3/4l, 1 1/4l.
Time: 1 min. 17 1-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 51, Places Rs. 14, Rs. 11 and Rs. 11.

THE SIR J. J. HOSPITAL PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 1 Mile.

M/s. J. D. Banatwalla and R. K. Khona's STAR IN A MILLION 8-11 Medhe 1
Mr. N. G. Peermahomed's BASHIR 8-5 P. Khade 2
M/s. A. G. Rangilla and M. H. Alimahomed's BRILLIANT SUNSHINE 9-4 J. Bhosle 3
Mr. S F. Hasnain's ZANZAVAT 8-10 Purshottam 4
Not run: Golden Memory, Yipee Patricia's Choice, Kashmira
Won by 3l, 1 1/2l, Shd.
Time: 1 min. 45 secs
Tote paid: Win Rs. 71, Places Rs 16, Rs. 12 and Rs. 15.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. T. A. Husein's RASHTRAPATI 9-0 Damodar 1
Mr. Habib I. Rahimtoola's MAKFAR 9-0 P. Khade 2
Mr. S. Zito's COCKTOP 9-0 Uttamsingn 3
Mr. Aspi H. Irani's LITTLE JOHN 9-0 Jagdish 4
Not run: Jehangir, King Sheridan Vagabond Queen.
Won by Nk., 1/2l, 1l.
Time: 1 min. 17 2-5 secs
Tote paid: Win Rs. 44. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 14 and Rs. 19

THE K. E. M. HOSPITAL PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Lakhia's LUMINARY 8-9 Purshottam 1
Mr. A. Fatah's MAHBOOBAH 8-3 Kadar, S. A. 2
M/s. Hugo Wachsmann and D. N. Shroff's CREPE DE CHINE 8-0 Shiba 3
Mrs. E. Reuben's WIDAD 7-4 Surve 4
Not run: Plucky Princess.
Won by 1l, 3/4l, Shd.
Time: 1 min. 18 4-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 44, Places Rs. 19, Rs. 43 and Rs. 62.

THE SURGEON GENERAL'S CUP —Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's SWEET SERENADE 8-3 Cunningham 1
Mr. A. S. Motabhoy's FIND OUT 8-6 P. Khade 2
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's DUKE OF RAMGARH 8-1 S. Chavan 3
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's CHOCOLATE BABY 9-2 Shaikh 4
Not run: Mauretania, Take On, Flying Arrow.
Won by 1 1/2l, 1 1/4l, 1 1/2l.
Time: 1 min. 29 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 156, Places Rs. 46, Rs. 30 and Rs. 33.

THE SIR J. J. HOSPITAL PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 1 Mile.

M/s. A. S. Motabhoy and S. Fazli's AMAN 9-0 Purshottam 1
Mrs. E. Reuben's ATOMIC 8-7 P. Khade 2
Mr. S. Ejel's BOLD BANDIT 8-10 S. Chavan 3
Mr. B. R. Gupta's ROLLS ROYCE 7-13 Purshottam 4
Not run: Bele Starr, Flying Jester.
Won by 1 1/2l, Hd., 2l.
Time: 1 min. 43 2-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 101, Places Rs. 32, Rs. 24 and Rs. 31.

THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 7 Furlongs.

M/s. V. G. and G. M. Pittie's SAITA 8-6 Cunningham 1
Mr. Ahmed Abbas's HIKMET 8-10 Aurobinda. 2
Mr. Jacob Heskel's SHE'S NICE 7-12 P. Khade 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's DAMYANTI 8-9 Kasbekar 4
Not run: Coeur d'Or, Prince Vijit, Mr. O. K.
Won by 2 1/2l, 1 1/2l, 1 1/2l.
Time: 1 min. 28 2-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 92, Places Rs. 28, Rs. 30 and Rs. 24.

THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mr. B. R. Patel's AZAD HIND 7-10 S. Chavan 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's PRINCESS PADMA 9-0 Purtusingh 2
Maharaja of Rajpipla's WINDSOR PARK 9-0 Uttamsingh 3
M/s. J. D. Banatwalla and R. K. Khona's SUPER CHARGE 8-0 Damodar 4
Not run: Shubh Laxmi, Fantasy.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 87, Places Rs. 26, Rs. 24 and Rs. 46.

JOHN TRELOAR AWARDED COOMBES MEDALLION

Australia's Most Outstanding Athlete Of The Year

SYDNEY, April 9, (Reuter): John Treloar, Australian olympic sprint representative, who is to go to America to complete training on cinder tracks for the Olympic Games, has won the New South Wales Amateur Athletic Association's Coombes Medallion.

The medallion is awarded to the "most outstanding athlete of the year."

Treloar's record-breaking run in the national 220 yards and his wins in the State and Australian 100 yards titles, gained him the award over Rowley, Guy, Morris Curotta George Campbell and Peter Mullins, who also were considered.

PARIS April 9, (Reuter): Britain will buy more from France in 1948 than she did in 1947, it was announced in a communique issued tonight after a two-day meeting of the Anglo-French mixed Economic Committee.

Central Govt. Takes Over

Sind Refugee Camps In Bombay

NEW DELHI, April 8.

On an average over 3,000 non-Muslims are evacuated to India from Sind every day. The total number of refugees who entered India from Sind from February 1 to March 15 is about 1,30,000. Of these, about 90,000 were evacuated by sea and about 40,000 by rail. In the second half of March the rate has been slightly higher.

It is estimated that about 6,00,000 of Hindus and Sikhs still remain in Sind. A large majority of these are awaiting evacuation. The permit system introduced by the Sind Government is proving a great impediment in the way of speedy evacuation.

Special attention has been given to the evacuation of Harijans and Mahrattas. The Sind Evacuation Committee set up by Mr. Sri Prakasa the High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, has decided that hereafter Harijans and Mahrattas will be given free passage. Free tickets will also be given to all those refugees who wish to go to Kathiawar ports. Persons going to Bombay are given free or partially free tickets only if unable to pay their own passages.

Special arrangements have been made regarding evacuation of Sikhs from Sind under armed escort. The first batch of 1600 Sikhs from Sukkur District were evacuated by escorted special train to Karachi and safely embarked for India.

NEW DELHI (By Mail.)

To provide more facilities to Sind refugees the Central Government have taken over the administration of refugee camps in Bombay Presidency. In addition to camps near Poona and Nasik, the camps at Chembur, Pawai, Muland, Borivili and Verar will also be managed by the Central Government.

Five military camps at Kalyan will shortly be placed at the disposal of refugees by the Government of India. These camps are fitted with electricity, flush system and tap water. It is expected that after some time these military camps might be converted into a self-contained township. Efforts are also being made to acquire military camps at Dehu Road near Poona.

The camps in Bombay Presidency, spread over seven districts, will have the capacity to lodge over 150,000 refugees. So far 80,300 refugees are placed in camps in Chembur, Pawai, Boribili, Muland, Virar, Pimpri, South Deolali, Satara, Uruli, Kanchan, Dhond, Visapur, Lake Beale, Ahmedabad, Akbar and Kalyan.

Apart from the influx into Bombay, Sind refugees continue to pour into ports in Kathiawar region where relief and transit camps have been set up for their reception. On March 23, 1948, there were 10,500 refugees at Bantwa, 6,000 at Kutiyana, 122 at Mandvi, 50 at Okha, 1,400 at Khambhalia, 2,000 at Chela and 1,000 at Jamnagar. The last three relief camps are under the management of the Sourashtra Government.

Rajputana region has also received a large number of refugees from Sind. There are 33,343 refugees spread out in the following States: Bikaner State 10,063; Udaipur State 3,252; Jaipur State 12,097; Jodhpur State 6,250; Ratlam 1,681. Kotah and Rewa have capacity to receive 8,000 refugees.

Railway Workers' Classification Tribunal

CALCUTTA, April 10 (A.P.I.): The Railway Workers Classification Tribunal visited Jamalpur workshop on the East Indian Railway yesterday and returned to Calcutta today. The Tribunal will be visiting Lucknow on the East Indian Railway and Gorakhpur on the O. T. Railway in the coming week, and inspect Kanchrapara Workshop on the April 19.

After completing its work in Kanchrapara workshop the tribunal will take up the classification work on the Bengal Nagpur Railway and visit Khargpur.

TRICHY, April 9, (API): Laying the foundation stone of the South Madras Electric Supply Corporation Employees Union here this morning Mr. Jaiprakash Narain pleaded for cordial relations between capital and labour so that production could be stepped up in the country. He appealed to workers to unite and organise trade unions.

Hyderabad Settlement Prospects Recede

Monckton Talks Lead To No Results

SITUATION INSIDE STATE DETERIORATES

NEW DELHI, APRIL 10, (A.P.I.): Political circles in Delhi hold out little prospect of a satisfactory settlement in regard to the Indo-Hyderabad question. The recent visit of Sir Walter Monckton and his discussions with the Governor-General, Lord Mountbatten, the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the States Ministry has left the situation as it was before.

SITUATION DETERIORATES

The Dominion Government, it is understood was unable to entertain the complaints lodged by the Nizam's Government in respect of the working of the Standstill Agreement. While it is asserted that the Government of India are endeavouring scrupulously to discharge the obligations of the agreement, there has been little reciprocity from the Nizam's Government. The Government of India had already withdrawn their troops from the Hyderabad State according to schedule. Instead what is said to be the bellicose activities of the Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen, the party which litterally runs the administration of the State, threatens to lead to a serious crisis in Indo-Hyderabad relations and grave consequences.

ADVICE TO NIZAM

The Government of India's earnest advise to the Nizam's Government firstly to outlaw and take effective measures against the Razakar organisation and their leaders and secondly to introduce Responsible Government in the State does not appear to have so far commended itself to the Nizam's Government.

It is understood Sardar Patel gave this advice some months ago and the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, is presumed to have reiterated this again during his recent talk with Sir Walter Monckton.

EXODUS FROM STATE

Meanwhile the internal situation in the State, according to reports received here, is progressively deteriorating. There has been some exodus of Hindus from the so-called "danger zone" and this slight is ascribed to an incorrect report featured in a section of the Hyderabad press that the Indian Agent-General, Mr. Munshi, had left Hyderabad for good. The Indian Dominion representative's presence in Hyderabad, it is pointed out, has been a source of great strength and has toned up the morale of the local population. Contrary to the expectations entertained in certain quarters in the State, Mr. Munshi will be reaching Hyderabad on April 14.

DWINDLING TRADE

Inter-State trade is also reported to have been seriously affected. This is ascribed to the apprehension felt by the trading community in the neighbouring provinces who are not prepared to take any risk.

It is expected that the representatives of the Nizam's Government are visiting Delhi again next week for further talks with the Dominion Government.

PROPOSAL FOR ARBITRATION

Mir Laik Ali, the Hyderabad Prime Minister, again met the Nizam this morning and resumed discussion on Indo-Hyderabad relations in the light of Sir Walter Monckton's recent talks in Delhi with the Governor-General Lord Mountbatten and Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Sir Walter will be meeting the Nizam tomorrow.

Meantime, it is understood that Mir Laik Ali and Sir Walter will be proceeding to Delhi next week to discuss with the Government of India the question of arbitration of differences between the two Governments in the working of the Standstill Agreement and other points such as liberalising the State Constitution for the ushering in of Responsible Government and the establishment of permanent relations between the Indian Union and Hyderabad.

"ITTEHAD" OUTLAWED

NAGPUR, April 10, (A.P.I.): "Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen", an association in the Sironcha Tahsil of Chanda District bordering on Hyderabad State territory was today declared an unlawful association.

The C. P. and Berar Government in a notification issued today stated that the association constiuted a danger to the public peace and action had been taken under Section 18 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act.

ARABS RECAPTURE CASTEL VILLAGE

Gunners Blasting Jewish Suburbs

JERUSALEM, April 10 (Reuter): Jerusalem rocked to the thunder of heavy artillery tonight, for the first time in 30 years, as Arab gunners sent a salvo of shells into the Jewish industrial suburb of Givat Shaul. Jewish ambulances were reported to be racing to the suburb on the outskirts of the Holy City.

According to the "U.P.A.", Montfiori and Beth Hakerem, two more suburbs of Jerusalem, were also attacked.

JERUSALEM'S COMMUNICATIONS WITH COAST SEVERED

All communications between Jerusalem and the coast 60 miles away wer severed today as the seesaw "battle of the western approaches" of Jerusalem entered its second week.

The highway was made impassable in two places during the night by two explosions under bridges—apparently to stop Jewish convoys—and the railway lines between the Holy City and the coast are cut.

Telephone and teleprinter communications are also cut off as the Arabs tighten their grip on this vital supply route for Jerusalem's 100,000 Jews now facing a critical food situation.

Arabs forces today recaptured the village of Castel.

Key to the Arab blockade of the Jewish quarter of Jerusalem—an official Arab source reported.

Arab artillery opened up a dawn bombardment after night-long assaults by Arab troops on this village in the Judean Hills which had already changed hands three times in seven days.

It was the scene of the death on Thursday of Abdul Kader Husseini, the veteran Arab guerilla fighter.

Fawzi Bey Kawukji, Commander of the "Arab Liberation Army" was throwing in strong Arab forces composed of Syrians, Irakis and local Arabs to regain the stronghold.

Semi-offifficial reports said that 12 shells exploded inside the village.

JEWISH CONVOY HELD UP

The Arabs reopened their attack. A Jewish convoy of about 20 vehicles including 14 armoured cars carrying armed Jews, was held up at a Jewish settlement a few miles from Castel as it was travelling towards Jerusalem.

Arab sources reported that Arab gunners using French 75 M.M. field guns fitted in a Arab village were today blasting the Jewish settlement of Kiryat Anavim a few miles west of Castel on the Telaviv-Jerusalem Road.

Razakars Fight For An Empire For Nizam

HYDERABAD (Dn.), April 10 (A. P I): Syed Kasim Razvi, President of the Majlis Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen, declared at a public meeting here yesterday that the Indian Union "cannot survive if it makes the Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen Razakars its enemies."

Mr. Razvi said he referred to the press reports that the Government of India were not at the time so much concerned with Hyderabad's accession or the establishment of responsible government in the State as "they were bent on the liquidation of the Razakar organisation".

"The Government of India obviously believe", he said, "that the disbandment of the Razakars will clear the way for the domination of Hyderabad. I will assure them, however, there is only one way left for the Indian Union and that is graceful recognition of Hyderabad's independence and the conclusion of friendly relations with it. Otherwise, it will not be possible to establish enduring peace and we will be their worst enemies."

Turning to the Razakars amongst the audience, the Majlis President called on them to pledge themselves not only to preserve "your sovereignty and independence but also not to rest till you recover your lost territories."

RAZVI'S EYES ON NORTHERN CIRCARS

Hyderabad would shortly recover the ceded districts (in Madras Presidency), Mr. Razvi claimed and said: "The day is not far off when the waves of the Bay of Bengal will be washing the feet of our sovereign who will not merely be Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar but also of the Northern Circars."

NIZAM'S MINISTER'S EXHORTATION TO RAZAKARS

The Nizam's Minister for Public Works, Mr. Abdur Raof, speaking later reminded Razakars that their sword had never been "unsheathed for a wrong cauce" and their sacrifices had always been right.

"In these circumstances what can be said against those persons", he asked "who are ill-disposed towards your organisation and are trying to level all kinds of charges only for the sake of having their domination over you.

"Their thought of domination is only a dream", he asserted.

"Our Razakars have never taken part in any looting or plunder as the forces of the Indian Union who perpetrated such offences everywhere. When our critics realised their nefarious activities of looting and plunder are being obstructed by our Razakars and all their plans thus frustrated they started propaganda through their radio and press against us."

Mr. Ikramullah, Eclesiastical Minister, claimed that for 200 years there had been a type of Government in Hyderabad that proved itself successful. "Considering the usefulness of such a Government nobody can think of any other government which jeopardises the sovereignty of the ruler", he concluded.

INDIAN MUSLIMS ARE NOT IDIOTS

Won't Act As Fifth Columnists, Says Dr. R. Ahmed

CALCUTTA, April 10 (A.P.I.): Syed Kasim Razvi President of the Ittehad-ul-Musleemeen, Hyderabad, should be taught to disabuse himeslf of his idea that Indian Muslims would tend to "act as fifth columnists in the country", Dr. R. Ahmed, a Nationalist Muslim leader of Bengal, said in a statement today.

Dr. Ahmed said: "When fanatics like Kasim Rizvi spout venom, it undoes all the work we (Indian Muslims) have been doing in the Indian Union. Here in the Dominion of India we are working for the day when there will be no Hindus and no Muslims but all Indians—one's religion will be his own personal affair." I

Criticising the reported speech of Mr. Razvi, in which he was alleged to have suggested that "if the Indian Union makes any aggression of Hyderabad, the four and half crores of Muslims of the Indian Union will raise the banner of revolt. Dr. Ahmed said: "A more blashphemous lie has never been uttered. Mr. Razvi thinks India is Hyderabad and the Indian Muslims are all idiots. It is time that Mr. Razvi should know that those Muslims who had similarity of ideology with him have all left India.

LEST WE FORGET MAHATMA'S MARYRDOM

Those that are here have remained due to their choice. Indian Muslims must be on their guard. On them depend to a great extent the paece and tranquillitv of the Indian Dominion. Gandhiji is dead—he died fighting for the Muslms of India. They must not and shall not forget it."

PILLAI ENTERTAINS SECURITY COUNCIL DELEGATES.

NEW YORK, April 10. (Reuter): Dr. P. P. Pillai, India's permanent delegate to the United Nations, was host last night at an informal dinner for members of the Security Council and other delegates. The Indian Delegation here for discussion of the Kashmir dispute also attended.

BANDITS KILL THIBAW'S GRANDSON.

RANGOON, April 10. (Reuter): Reports reaching here to-night said, Prince Tan Paya Gyi, 29-year-old grandson of the late King Thibaw—Burma's last monarch—was shot dead yesterday in Central Burma when the wagon in which he was travelling to Maymyo hill station, near Mandalay, was fired upon by bandits.

GROUNDNUT OIL AND SEEDS EXPORT

NEW DELHI, April 10 (A.P.I.): The Government of India have decided to allow the export of 50,000 tons of groundnut and 30,000 tons of groundnut oil as advance quotas for the year 1948, says a Press Note.

Applications should be made on the prescribed form to the Deputy Chief Controller of Exports in Calcutta or Bombay, or to the Export Trade Controller in case of other ports, on or before May 12, 1948 with the necessary evidence.

The authorities at the part concerned should be contacted for further details, including destinations for which quotas are available and the quantities fixed for each destination.

Stop Press

DENIAL OF RAZVI'S "JEHAD" SPEECH.

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) April 10. Mir Laik Ali, the Hyderabad Prime Minister, has to-day sent a telegram to the Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru denying Mr. Syed Kasim Razvi's reported "Jehad" speech on March 31.

GOVT. ORDER ON JWALA BANK, AGRA.

NEW DELHI, April 10. (A.P.I): The Government of India have issued an order prohibiting the Jwala Bank Limited, Agra, from receiving fresh deposits with effect from April 12, according to a press note issued from the Ministry of Finance.

PLOT TO OVERTHROW PARAGUAYAN GOVERNMENT.

ASUNCION (Paraguay), April 10. (U.P.A.): The Interior Ministry to-day claimed that a communist plot to overthrow the Government and seize power was thwarted by the arrest of a number of ring leaders and the seizure of quantities of arms and propaganda.

CHINESE REDS CHECK GOVT. COUNTER-DRIVES.

NANKING, April 10. (Reuter): Communist forces have checked Government counter-drives along the Lunghai east-west and Peiping-Hankow north-south railways and resumed their advance on the key rail centre of Chengchow, pro-Government despatches said to-day. Violent fighting was said to be raging 20 miles west and south-west of Chengchow, where martial law and eleven-hour curfew have been proclaimed.

Strikes Won't Be Tolerated

U. P. Home Minister's Warning

LUCKNOW, April 9 (A.P.I.)—Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Minister for Police in the United Provinces, said today that the U.P. Government would not tolerate strikes in public utility and essential services and would not hesitate to arrest those who promoted such strikes

He added that in addition to the Communists who had already been arrested in the United Provinces—whose number was less than half a dozen—warrants of arrest had been issued against more than a dozen others.

Communists, said the Minister, had become "unnecessarily nervous" and were going underground. The United Provinces Government had no intention of making wholesale arrests of Communists—unless they acted in a manner prejudicial to the public peace.

As regards other arrests, the Minister said that out of 4,332 persons arrested for alleged complicity in the activities of the R.S.S. Sangh, the Muslim National Guards, the Khaksars, the Janisars, about 2,726 persons had so far been released. About a thousand persons would have been released within another week the Minister concluded.

CHILDREN'S QUARREL LEADS TO A CLASH

JUBBULPORE, April 9 (A.P.I.)—Eight persons were injured as a result of a scuffle here between the residents of Jubbulpore and a party of refugees form the Punjab last night.

The incident had its origin in a quarrel between children and it soon attracted adults almost with lathis. The situation was brought under control after the arrival of a posse of armed police. Twelve persons have been arrested

13 LAKHS OF NON-MUSLIMS QUIT E BENGAL

CALCUTTA April 10. (U. P. I.): It is officially estimated that roughly 13 lakhs non-Muslims have migrated from Eastern Pakistan to West Bengal. It is felt that the influx of refugees may assume alarming proportions at any time

Dr. B. C. Roy, Premier of West Bengal, at a press conference last evening remarked that both the Dominion Governments should make efforts to discourage large-scale evacuation lest it should upset the economic balance of both. Punjab, he said, was a sufficient pointer in this connection.

Dr Roy said that the refugee question would be discussed at the forthcoming inter-Dominion conference at Calcutta and he hoped the conference would evolve agreed measures to check further migration.

Regarding affording relief and resettlement to those evacuees who have already migrated to West Bengal, Dr. Roy said that the Government of India has senctioned an amount of Rs. 8 crores principally for distribution as loans to refugees and evacuees. A number of committees have been set up, one for rehabilitation and finding accommodation for refugees, another for finding jobs for them, and so on. Grants have been made to a number of educational institutions for refugee students' education.

Dr. Roy said that his Government was acquiring military barracks and some airfields for the accommodation of evacuees

Dr. Roy revealed that he had met, earlier during the day commissioners and magistrates from all districts in West Bengal and discussed with them plans for rehabilitation of evacuees.

Candidates For Nobel Peace Prize

OSLO, April 9 (Reuter): The late Mr. Gandhi was one of the 18 proposed candidates for the Nobel Peace Prize whose names were published today by the Norwegian Nobel Institute.

Marshal Stalin was also on the list.

Only British nominee was Lieutenant-General J H. Morgan. Member of the International Diplomatic Academy.

Others named included M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister; M. Edvard Benes, President of Czechoslovakia; Pope Pius twelve; and President Truman.

Two international bodies—the Bureau International De La Paix and the World Federation of United Nations Associations—have also been proposed for the prize, due to be awarded on December 10, anniversary of Nobel's death.

MANAGEMENT OF CHARITABLE TRUSTS IN BOMBAY

Govt. To Start Investigations Soon: Public Asked To Lend Full Co-operation

The Religions and Charitable Trusts Investigation Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice Tendolkar, which will start functioning soon will inquire into the management and administration of the various charitable trusts, and also make recommendations that the amount invested in charities are spent in a manner beneficial to the community as also consistent with present day living conditions.

Addressing pressmen this morning at the Secretariat, Mr. Justice Tendolkar said that a questionnaire has been circulated to the various bodies with a view to ascertaining the consensus of public opinion in this direction. Among the eleven questions in the sheet includes one soliciting reaction to whether legislation was advisable to reconsider the objects of certain trusts that have ceased to be considered as objects of public utility. So far, Justice Tendolkar added, only about one hundred answers have been received, the last date being the end of this month.

TRUST'S INCOME

Referring to the position of charitable trusts today, Justice Tendolkar said, "As the law stands at present, under the Public Trusts Registration Act, 1935, until very recently, the only Trusts that were registered were Hindu Trusts and we have now collected complete data about the registered Trusts throughout the Presidency. They are about a thousand registered trusts with an income of Rs. 1,000/- or over; and Trusts with smaller incomes have not got to be registered under the Act. About 650 of these Trusts are in the City of Bombay and from the latest figures that we have been able to collect, the income of the Trusts in the City of Bombay is about a crore of Rupees a year

If you convert that into a capital amount at 3 per cent which is the normal rate at present, we have in the city of Bombay alone over Rupees 30 crores invested in Hindu Religious and Charitable Trusts. Add to these the Trusts in the mofussil as well as the several religious endowments spread all over the Presidency which have large properties and funds and also the smaller trusts; and I think it will be quite safe to assume that the amount invested in Hindu Trusts and endowments throughout the Presidency may well reach the figure of a hundred crores."

If this amount was utilised for well directed charity, it could prove to be a nation-building activity of very great value."

Continuing Justice Tendolkar remarked that the public was entitled to make suggestions in respect of the objects of the various trusts from time to time

LAW OF CHARITY

He added, "the law of charity having been introduced into this country from the notions of such law in England, we find that under the present law what is considered as charity by most of the laymen in India has not been so recognised by Courts of law. For example, Trusts for Dharmadai Sarakarma, Punyadan, Saramarga etc. have been declared to be non-charitable by our Courts.

"It is one of the functions of this Committee to suggest any alterations in the defination of charity that the public may approve of; and we are anxious to ascertain public opinion." Justice Tendolkar added.

The High Court during the last few years had taken a somewhat liberal view of this doctrine.

However the Court has discretion to direct the use of funds set apart for such purposes for objects as nearly as possible to the original objects for which the funds were intended when the object has become either obsolete or impossible of fulfilment. There are also cases where Trusts have surplus funds in their hands.

MUMBADEVI AND MAHALAXMI TEMPLES

In the case of the famous temples of Mahalaxmi and Mumbadevi in Bombay, Trustees were allowed by the High Court to utilise surplus funds from time to time for the promotion of education. At the same time, there are many other famous temples who have merely accumulated surplus funds in their hands, and have invested them as money belonging to the Deity and they have remained entirely unused

There is one view that this is national wealth unnecessarily locked up and should be made available for public purposes. The Committee has to consider whether this should be so and of course since ultimately the verdict of the general public must prevail in all such matters in a democracy, the Committee is most anxious to know what the public feels about it

No Sale Of Muslim Property To Non-Muslim

SAHARANPUR, April 9 (A.P.I.)—The District Magistrate, Saharanpur, has issued an order under section 144, Cr. P. C. banning the sale or letting of any property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to a Muslim and situated within Saharanpur district to a non-Muslim unless a permit to that effect has been obtained from the District Magistrate by both the parties. The order will remain in force for sixty days beginning from March 29.

C. I. TO HAVE TWO UNIONS—INDORE AND MALWA?

"Dewas (Jr.) Maharaja Plays Prominent Part In Dividing C. I."

(From Our Own Correspondent)

UJJAIN, April 9th.

It is now almost certain that instead of one joint Union of Central India States two Unions of Indore and Gwalior will come into existence with their capitals at Indore and Gwalior. These States which are surrounded by Gwalior territory will be merged with Gwalior Union and the rest of the States which are on the borders of Indore will be merged with Indore. Some Marhatta States like Dhar, Dewas and others are not in favour of joining the Indore Union, and it is just possible that some opposition will be forthcoming from these Princes. It is reliably reported that the Maharaja of Dewas (Junior) has played a prominent part in dividing the C.I. Province into two.

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SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

COMPARISON BETWEEN WORLD'S AND INDIA'S BEST ATHLETES. WHO'S TO BLAME? OUR SUPREMACY IN HOCKEY. POOR RESPONSE FROM PRINCES. MAGNIFICENT LEAD BY JAWAHARLAL. ENGLAND'S GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT. SPLENDID ACHIEVEMENT BY WEST INDIES. SORRY PERFORMANCES IN AGA KHAN CUP.

An anonymous correspondent has invited me to furnish the world records for the various events and the highest attainments of the Indian athletes who have been selected for the ensuing World Olympiad in London. I give them below so that they may judge for themselves how these athletes stand in comparison with the World Champions:

Events	World Records	Indian Records
100 Metres Run	10.2 Secs. (J. Owens, USA)	10.9 secs. (E. Phillips, Madras).
Marathon Race	2 hrs. 29m. 19.2 secs. (Kitei Son, Japan)	2 hrs. 43 m. 43.8 secs. (Chotta Singh, Patiala)
110 Metres Hurdles	13.7 secs. (F. G. Towis, USA)	15 secs. (J. Vickers, Bombay)
High Jump	6 ft. 11 in. (L. Steers USA).	6 ft. 2 1/8 m. (Gurnam Singh, Patiala).
Hop, Step & Jump	52 ft. 5 7/8 in. (N. Tajima, Japan)	46 ft. 8 1/4 in. (H. Rebello, Mysore)
Pole Vault	15 ft. 7 3/4 in. (C. Warmarden, USA)	12 ft. 2 1/2 in. (Musharaf Hussain U.P.)
3000 Metres Steeplechase	9m. 3.8 secs. (Volmari Iso-Hollo, Finland).	10 m. 7.8 secs. (Nazir Singh, Patiala).

WHO'S TO BLAME?

As will be seen from above, none of our representatives stand anywhere near the world's best. Well, if they stood, there would be no question about their participation in the World Olympiad. But the fact is that they are far below the world standard in every respect. It is not their fault. I don't blame them for it.

India has done very little for them, in comparison with what other leading countries of the world have been doing for their athletes, to expect anything higher. I would even go further and say that it is indeed creditable for them to rise to such heights, despite the little help given them by our associations and clubs and none by the Government. We should first extend to them all the help and encouragement they need and then expect them to pay rich dividends by way of higher attainments.

OUR SUPREMACY IN HOCKEY

India has risen to the top of the hockey world without any assistance from anybody. All honour and glory to those who have ceaselessly toiled and valiantly fought to bring this unique distinction home. But we cannot afford to sleep comfortably on our past laurels. Other nations are also straining every nerve to wrest the championship from India.

We must remember that when the Western countries take up anything seriously, they go whole hog to attain their objective. Zealously and systematically they try to reach the Zenith and never rest until they do so. Even then they make every effort to maintain their supreme position. See how America, England and other countries are training their men and women. Are we doing the same in India?

POOR RESPONSE FROM PRINCES

It is a matter of pity and shame that we have not been able to raise sufficient funds for sending our hockey team to the World Olympiad. There is very little time left for doing so. The President of the I.H.F., Naval Tata, is running about here and there to raise the necessary funds. If our Maharajas and Rajas and the Merchant princes had generously responded to the appeal issued by the President of the I.O.A., the Maharaja of Patiala, several months ago there would not have been any cause for suspense or worry. But the appeal fell flat. Unless the Government and the Sporting public rise to the occasion and come to our rescue, we will lose our national honour in the eyes of the Sporting World.

MAGNIFICENT LEAD BY JAWAHARLAL

Since writing the above, I understand the Government of India has donated the handsome amount of Rupees one lakh towards the expenses of our Olympic teams. We have every reason to be grateful to our popular Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, for his sporting gesture.

Now that this splendid lead has been given by him, I hope our provincial premiers would take the cue from him and make substantial contributions toward same as early as possible.

What about the Turf Club arranging a meeting or two for the same object? Personally I am against all kinds of gambling and racing is nothing better than that. But if it can be utilised for a good purpose like this one, I won't mind shutting my eyes to it!

ENGLAND'S GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT

England is greatly disappointed at the deplorable performances of her cricketers in West Indies. They could not win a single match out of the fourteen played! In the Tests they were defeated twice. Even the honours of the two drawn matches remained with the home team. Thirteen years ago England lost the Test rubber to West Indies. But never before did she have such a dismal story to tell.

This was all due to the fact that she sent across a rather weak side thinking that they would be good enough to beat the West Indians. Their calculations went wrong. The Colts failed to rise to the occasion, and the seasoned stars did not do anything extraordinary to overwhelm their hosts.

SPLENDID ACHIEVEMENT BY WEST INDIES

It must be extremely gratifying to the West Indies to inflict such heavy blows against the Mother Country, and bring her to submission. They proved superior to the visitors in every department of the game. This does not mean that they would be able to repeat their performances when they visit England next time.

There is little doubt that when England's total might is arrayed against them they will meet with no better fate than tame surrender. In such a case the question is being rightly asked whether the MCC was justified in sending a weak side—only to court humiliation. But what could they do when several of the top-notchers begged to be excused from the journey? Their only alternative was to drop the tour altogether. The MCC will have to consider this matter seriously in future.

SORRY PERFORMANCES IN AGA KHAN CUP

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament is dragging on its weary course for nearly a month now. We had a good influx of up-country teams. But most of them did not deserve any invitation. It is indeed surprising that they should have travelled long distances to make only a sorry exhibition of themselves. It is true the Bombay Gymkhana the sponsors of this premier tournament footed their bills. But it was hardly sporting on their part to accept the hospitality knowing well their own limitations. Who can blame the fans if they do not care to throw away their hard-earned money on rotten show? I only wish that the Tournament Committee was a little more careful and judicious in accepting the entries. Unless the remaining matches turn out exceedingly attractive—which is very likely they might—the tournament will leave a sad memory to the organisers.

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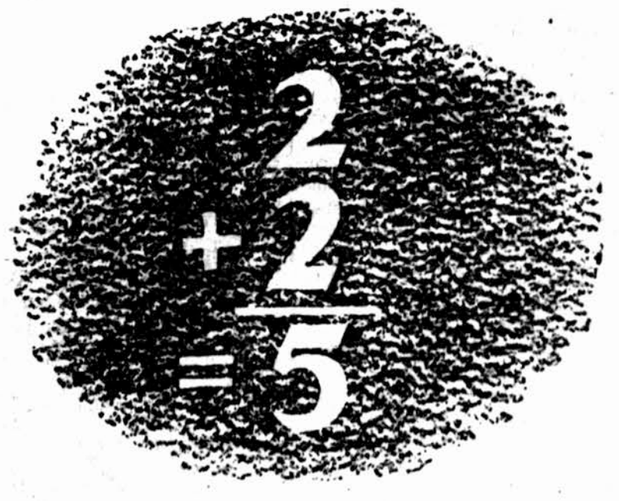

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Writer or Director— Who Makes the Movie?

By Frank S. Nugent

Though the director's best friends are writers, they just don't see enough of each other.

Cecil B. Demille sets the stage for a scene in "Unconquered"

Nunnally Johnson once derisively remarked that the chief excuse for the existence of movie directors was that someone had to stay on the set to keep the actors from quitting ahead of time.

Mr. Johnson, one of Hollywood's ablest writers, subsequently took a fling at direction and since then has been lurking defensively behind his typewriter. Billy Wilder, another writer-turned-director, once rudely stated that 80 per cent of a director's work was done when the script was completed.

Mr. Wilder's "The Lost Weekend" subsequently made a clean sweep of the awards for writing, direction and production. Cecil B. DeMille agree with Wilder that pictures are made over a desk. Leo McCarey, two-time Oscar winner, generally uses a script as a springboard for a leap into the wild blue yonder.

The question of writer vs. director, which can be expanded to writer vs. director vs. producer, continues to plague Hollywood and puzzle its critics. The Screen Writers Guild, currently campaigning for greater recognition of the writer, more authority over his material and participation in studio profits, has been taking potshots at the directors while firing broadsides at the producers. The producers have been retaliating by blaming writers for the dearth of films with intellectual and social content. The directors, although stung by the writers' gibes, largely have remained silent, but whether through dignity, outrage or incoherence has been, until now, anyone's guess.

SCRIPT AND PICTURE

During the last few weeks I have been buttonholing some of Hollywood's best directors and subjecting them to a catch-as-catch-can cross examination on the writer-director question. I had to assure them, at the outset, that I had come as a neutral, not as a spy from the enemy camp. I can now report that incoherence had nothing to do with their earlier silence: the poor fellows just hadn't had a chance to open their mouths. A couple of them were so grateful for this opportunity they even asked if I hadn't a script they could read. (I hadn't, but I was touched just the same.) These were the questions I put to them:

What did they consider the primary function of the director? Was he more important than the writer? Could a good director take a bad script and turn it into a good picture—and vice versa? Did they believe the writer should have any further control over the script once it has left the typewriter? Did they approve the production methods generally prevalent in Hollywood?

On the question of the primary function of a director they were in general agreement—and not with Nunnally Johnson. Frank Capra's answer was "to tell a tale"; Edward Dmytryk's was "to realize the script"; DeMille's "to tell a story"; George Seaton's "to carry out the writer's thoughts." Irving Pichel thought it was "to stimulate the imagination of the actors and coordinate all the physical elements that go into the making of a motion picture." William Wyler and Mervyn LeRoy covered the ground with a succinct "to make the picture." Alfred Hitchcock paraphrased Dmytryk: "to realize the story concept."

Since "story" was uppermost in these answers, the question naturally arose whether there was not a duplication of function, as writers also were presumed to be "telling a tale." Here there was less concurrence of opinion, although the majority agreed with Wyler that "the best script in the world is no guarantee of a good picture."

"Put any script on its feet," said Seaton, who speaks as a writer but recently turned director, "and you will find it long in the tooth or short. Lines which sounded fine on the typewriter sound terrible on the set. Scenes you thought would play beautifully don't play at all."

McCarey cited his experience with "The Awful Truth," one of his Academy-award pictures. He had collaborated with Vina Delmar on the script and thought he had what he wanted. "But it wasn't until we *got on the set that the story began to show itself. One character* took over. After ten days we had to suspend production and begin rewriting. We still didn't have a script when we resumed. We worked nights on scenes to be shot the next day. You can't tell about a story until you begin shooting; and even then you get surprises."

DeMille doesn't go along with that opinion. "When you have a hundred electricians and a thousand extras waiting it's no time to begin worrying about the story," he said. "There's a devil on your back and he's riding with whip and spurs." Hitchcock agrees with DeMille. "I do no improvising on a set. If I did I'd be lost. I won't begin a picture without the entire story clear in my mind. All I have to do on the stage is realize the conception. Oh, one may change a line here or there, or think up some bit of business. But you can't begin wondering whether your story is right."

THOSE FAMOUS TOUCHES

But where does the writer end and the director begin? How about those famous director's "touches"?

"I defy anyone," was Pichel's answer, "to see a finished picture and identify individual contributions, or to segregate what happens on the set from what has happened off the set."

Wyler worked for five months with Robert Sherwood on the preparation of "The Best Years of our Lives," last year's award winner. But it wasn't until he was on the set that he thought of sending Fredric March into the shower wearing his pajamas, and of that memorable bit of business when Dana Andrews, waking up in a strange bed, immediately looks to see whether he still has his wallet. "But Bob thought of a lot of 'touches' too". Wyler admits.

Frank Capra invariably collaborates on his scripts. But any good scene can be expanded almost indefinitely," he says, "and frequently it isn't until you start shooting that you appreciate the possibilities." The famous Gable-Colbert hitch-hike scene in "It Happened One Night" was included in the script, but not even Capra expected to give it so much footage. The judge's doodling in "Mr. Deeds" was a Capra touch. The detachable knob on the newel post in "It's a Wonderful Life" was an onset inspiration. So was the gag about the gym floor which parted to precipitate the dancers into the swimming pool beneath. "The writer couldn't have known we'd have found a gym with a contraption like that," he says.

An accidental power failure gave Mervyn LeRoy one of the most memorable fadeouts in movie history *—that of "I Am a Fugitive From a* Chain Gang," where the girl calls after Paul Muni, "But how do you live?" and his voice, echoing back through a black alley, replies, "I steal!" The scene, as written, did not call for a darkened screen, but during the rehearsals the lights failed and LeRoy saw the dramatic value of the blackout.

Watching a couple of carpenters playing checkers on the set while a kibitzer coached gave McCarey the idea of the kibitzing priest and the checker game in "Going My Way." Needing something to establish the jauntiness and athleticism of "Father," Bing Crosby in the same picture, he hit upon Bing's hopping the rectory hedge and topped his gag by having Barry Fitzgerald start to follow suit, then decide he had better not. "It was just a wild shot," McCarey says. "I didn't know whether we could pay off on Barry later, but we did, and he hopped the hedge. It sure told a lot of story!"

DeMille recalled a but of fast thinking when he was performing the miracle of the parting of the Red Sea for "The Ten Commandments." Three thousand men, women, children and animals had to walk a straight path along a 3-mile stretch of sand dune near the sea at Guadelupe, Calif. As the ocean had to be tricked in later, and as it wouldn't do to have any of the Israelites straying into it, the three-mile lane was fenced on both sides. This meant shooting the trek exactly at noon so the fence would not cast its shadow on the "ocean floor." At 11:40, DeMille realized to his horror that the dunes were dry as dunes. There was no equipment available for wetting down his ocean bed, but offshore there were tons of kelp lazily rolling in the surge. He sent every man who could swim into the surf to harvest the kelp, had the rest of the company drag it and scatter it along the three-mile stretch. The cameras rolled on schedule at noon and DeMille got credit later for an added touch of realism.

WRITER'S WEAKNESS

Did the directors believe it was possible to take a bad script and by sheer directorial magic turn it into a potential Oscar-winner? Most thought not.

"What he can do," said Pichel, "is take a bad screenplay and, if he is basically a good writer himself, turn it into a good screenplay and shoot that."

"Or he can conceal its defects," said Dmytryk, "by getting superlative performances from the actors' and by creating mood, and by tricks of suspense. Hitchcock is a good example of that. A lot of his scripts don't hold water, but he *doesn't let you think about that.*"

Hitchcock admitted this was true. "I've always maintained that logic is dull," he said. "We had a situation in 'Foreign Correspondent.' You first see this Dutch diplomat in London, then he shows up in a Dutch mill and next in a flat in Soho; we just dragged him around to suit our convenience. But mind, you don't apply the 'no logic' rule to all films. There were no holes in 'Shadow of a Doubt' and ideally they shouldn't exist in any film."

If bad scripts could be improved by direction, would they agree that good scripts have been marred by bad direction? They conceded the possibility. Then wouldn't it be advisable, I inquired, for the writer to be retained during the course of production to discuss with the director any changes that were, or seemed to be, necessary? Almost to a man, the directors thought not.

"Writers," said George Sidney, "tend to fall in love with the sound of their own words." Seaton admitted this was a craft weakness, but insisted any writer-turned-director could get over it. But Ford, Wyler, Capra, Hitchcock, Dmytryk, McCarey and De-Mille clung to the "captain of the ship" theory—the director being the captain—once the production has been launched.

This medium," explained Hitchcock, "is a mixture of the literary, the visual and the mechanical and there are few writers who have gone beyond the first and into the second element. I know I should hate to find myself on the set having to take a quarter of an hour to explain to a writer why I was doing a certain thing a certain way."

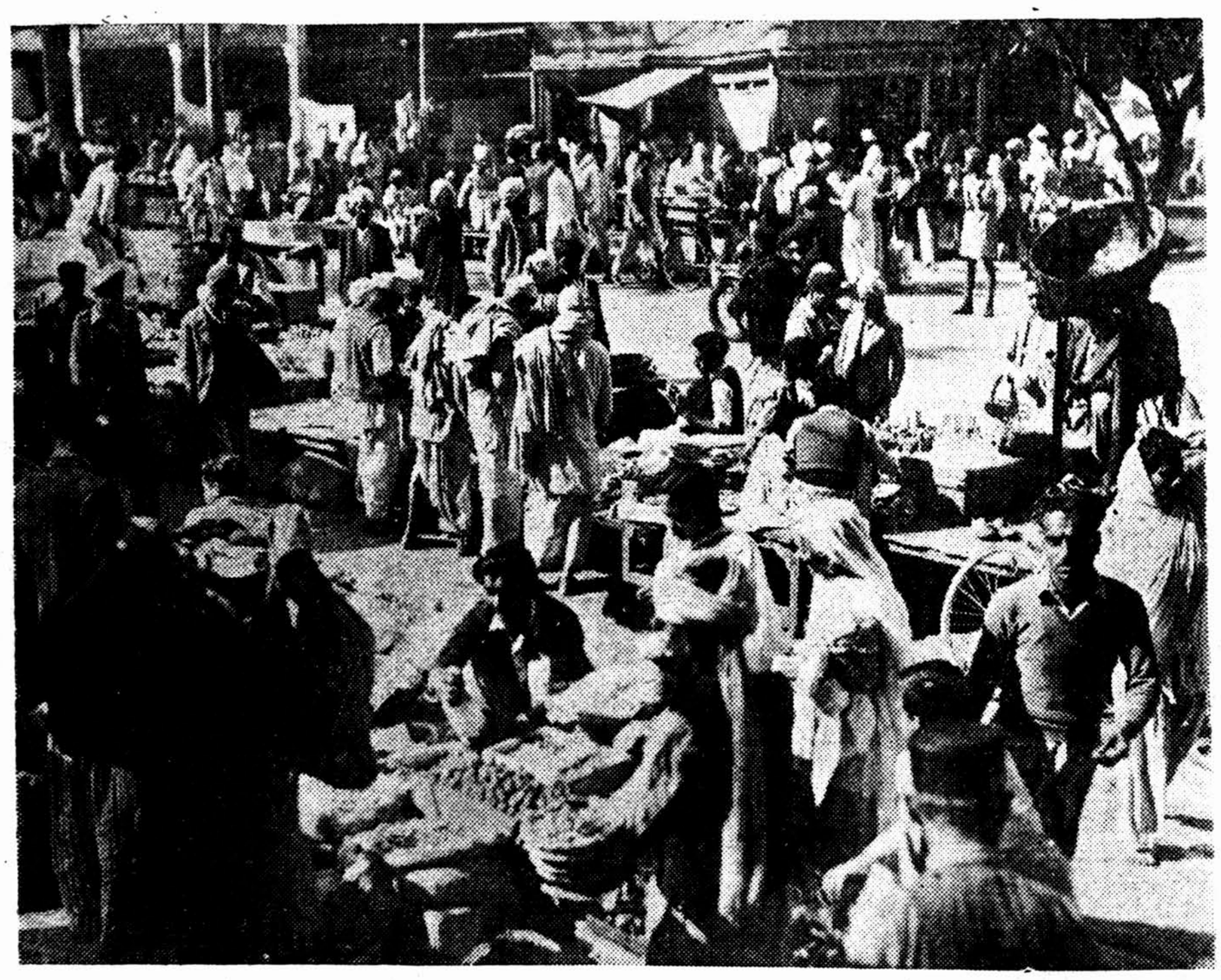
"Pictures," said Wyler, "are made by a chain of people, any one of whom can upset the applecart. One man who understands all the functions must be in control and free to make whatever changes he considers necessary."

"Writers," said Dmytryk, "try to give the impression that everything they write is good. Very few writers can turn out a really fine scenario. They haven't had the opportunity to learn. Look at a novelist: he takes from six months to three years to complete his book. But your average Hollywood writer is expected to turn out a script in a matter of weeks or a few months. And what does he know about camera, or cutting? Sure, story is important, but the realization of the script is the director's problem."

"No script can be taken as gospel," added Capra. "It must be adapted to the actors, to the set. Scripts may be written, but pictures aren't written. A picture isn't like a book to be read by one person in the privacy of a home, to be put down and taken up again. It is constructed for an average audience of 500 people sitting in a theatre and ex-

((Continued on Page 22)

Delhi Can Take No More



Since the partition it is estimated that over 5 lakhs of migrants from West Pakistan have migrated to the Capital of India. Not even the biggest city of the world can cope with such sudden influx and sanitary arrangements, water and electric supply and food supply of the Metropolis are to-day threatened with a complete disruption. It is clear that Delhi can take no more refugees.

Photo shows: Wayside booths encroached more and more upon the road, increase chances of accidents and guarantee no genuine livelihood.

Czech Coup Linked To Bulgarian Chief Dimitrov's Plea For Eastern Bloc

By Leo D. Hochstetter

ISTANBUL, (By Mail).—The inside story of the Russian rebuff to Bulgarian Prime Minister Georgi Dimitrov last January has come to light, and with it, a possible link to the Red coup in Czechoslovakia. The source is a high-ranking authority whose information is first-hand, but whose identity cannot be revealed.

It is an account of blustering demands, discreet inquiries and firm answers, and it twists its way through channels in the capitals of three nations—Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Russia. The rebuff is regarded as an event from which 'Pravda' the official organ of the Communist Party in Moscow, took its cue when it recently rebuked Dimitrov for asserting that a federation of Russian-orbit states was being contemplated

The story began last September when the Foreign Office in Prague, Czechoslovakia, received a surprise communication from Sofia, Bulgaria. in which Dimitrov demanded an immediate mutual-assistance pact against all "outside" aggression. The Czechoslovaks did not reject the offer flatly but they filed it away and did not reply.

MASTER-STROKE

Then, in December, came another note from Dimitrov repeating his demand and insisting upon immediate action. This time Prague moved but only after serious differences arose between Communists and non-Communists in the Foreign Office. Without answering Dimitrov directly, the Czechs cabled the Kremlin in what is now held to have been a master diplomatic stroke credited to President Eduard Benes, but which at that time gave rise to grave misgivings. In this message to the Kremlin the Czechs stated that it was unenthusiastic about entertaining a mutual-assistance alliance with another small country, especially one which had been an Axis satellite. The cable indicated that if Czechoslovakia were to sign such a treaty at all, she would prefer to do so with the Soviet Union itself.

Actually it was generally believed that Dimitrov, presumably speaking with Kremlin, blessing, would automatically be held by Russia. However, Czechoslovakia gambled on two possibilities:

First, that the Soviet Union might not at this time be prepared to guarantee the frontiers of a nation that was not one of her immediate neighbours.

Second, that the Kremlin would be unwilling to give further impetus to the creation of a Western bloc by giving such bold evidence of the organisation of an Eastern bloc

The Czechoslovaks won their gamble, for early last January, a reply was received from the Kremlin indicating that not only was Russia unwilling to accept such a treaty, but that Prague would not be compelled to form an alliance with Bulgaria.

TRIAL BALLOON

On the heels of this rebuff by Russia Dimitrov then made a public declaration advocating a federation of Russian-orbit nations. In the light of British Foreign Minister Bevin's subsequent speech favouring establishment of a Western bloc, the Bulgarian Premier's utterance was regarded as his second serious blunder. In consequence. "Pravda" received the green light to disown publicly the views of Dimitrov, one of Communism's foremost statesmen and a former Secretary General of the old Comintern.

The source of this account says, although he does not have positive information, that Dimitrov's demand on Prague was a trial balloon to determine the Czech attitude and as Czechoslovakia's reaction was unexpected, he was deliberately permitted to accept the blame. That this is true seems all the more likely since the Communist coup last week in Czechoslovakia.—(NANA).

WINNING CONTRACT

BY HOWARD SCHENKEN AND RICHARD L FREY

South didn't nave a two-bid because he lacked the high-card strength. (Despite a game in hand, it is unwise to open with a forcing bid with less than 4-1/2 tricks and these should nvariabl include at least two aces.) Nevertheless, his weird distribuiton warranted seeking a slam contract even though he knew North didn't nave enough strength to make a free bid over West's two-spade overcall

Switch over to North's side of the table, and see how he could "read" the bidding. South opened with only a one-bid. West made a strength-showing overcall. He. North had passed. Yet South had indicated interest in a slam by cue-bidding the spades when, with a part score any sufficient bid would be enough for game. West's two-spade bid certainly indicated a good suit and since North had the queen-jack West almost surely had ace-king Hence South's cue-bid must indicate a void rather than the ace Then when South bid hearts for the first time at the four-level and later refused to support clubs it became obvious that South had at least six diamonds and five hearts Now North's three hearts to the jack became adequate support and his singleton diamond and club x loomed large in view of the bidding

West opened the spade king and South ruffed The lead of the diamond jack didn't fool West, who grabbed his ace—but the threat of setting up two spade tric if he led the spade ace did lead him astray He shifted to the club ten. Dummy won, a heart was led, a diamond ruffed with the heart jack, and then trumps were drawn. South's diamonds won the balance.

Of course West should have led the second high spade If South had six hearts, he must have seven diamonds (he had bid diamonds first) and two discards would do him no good But if he held only five hearts then East must have four, and a second spade lead—forcing South to ruff—would set the contract.

Both sides vulnerable. North-South 60 on score. South dealer.

NORTH
♠ Q J 8 3
♡ J 7 6
◇ 9
♣ A J 5 4 3

WEST
♠ A K 10 9 5 4
♡ 8
◇ A 7 3
♣ K 10 9

EAST
♠ 7 6 2
♡ 9 5 4 3
◇ 10 8
♣ 8 7 6 2

SOUTH
♠ —
♡ A K Q 10 2
◇ K Q J 6 5 4 2
♣ Q

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1◇	2♠	Pass	Pass
3♠	Pass	3N.T	Pass
4♡	Pass	5♣	Pass
5◇	Pass	5♡	Pass
6♡	All Pass		

Who Makes The Movie?

(Continued from Page 21)

pected to absorb it all one sitting."

"The director must be free to interpret the script in his own individual style," Pichel said. "His function is analogous to that of a symphony conductor, but using a script instead of a score. Some directors are like Toscanini, believing in a faithful yet superbly realized rendition; others are more like Stokowski, who sometimes conducts as though he felt more important than Beethoven."

Then the directors *did* consider themselves more important than the writers? Up and down the line the heads nodded assent.

"It can't be just a typographical error," said Capra, "that the names of top directors are so consistently associated with top pictures." But then he added: "Of course, if it's true that top directors generally attract top writers and top actors."

In criticizing Hollywood's prevalent production method, the directors were as voluble as the writers. Good pictures, they said, demanded the collaboration of the writer and the director in the creation of the script. Yet they estimated that between 75 and 85 per cent of Hollywood's product was turned out without there ever being a meeting of the writer and the director. The writer sits in his office and pounds out a script to suit his producer; the producer calls in a director anywhere from three weeks to three days before the starting date and says, "This is it. Shoot it." The result, the directors agreed, was an assembly line product, without individuality and resulting in mutual sneers between writer and director, each of them accusing the other—and with reason—of having fallen down on the job.

None of the top directors works in this way, which probably explains why he remains a top director. Ford, Capra, Wyler, McCarey—the most consistent award-winning filmmakers in Hollywood—are co-authors of every picture they make. That goes, almost to the same degree, for every other great director. They know their story and their characters thoroughly when they go on the set and, as captains of the ship, they brook no interference from producers—or from writers—once the cameras are turning.

"The horrible thing," said Wyler, "is when the producer interferes and wants to turn the director into a mere shop foreman, carrying out his orders. The talent that's discouraged, the great pictures that aren't made, the pictures that are good but could have been so much better! If you could say something about producers . . ."

But that, obviously, is another story. The moral of this one is that some of the directors' best friends are writers. They just don't see enough of each other.("N. Y. Times Magazine")

Conversation at the club turned to the oldest member, Hawkins, who for many years had vainly squirmed under the thumb of a domineering wife—a proud, imperious woman whose lightest whisper was law.

"How long has Hawkins been married?" asked the youngest member.

"Oh," said the wittiest member, "I suppose about twenty awed years."

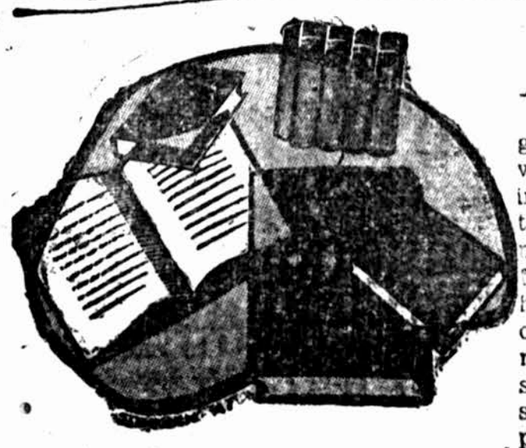
* * *

"But, madam," the registrar's clerk explained to a film actress applicant, "the law compels me to record all previous marriages before I issue a licence."

"Good gracious!" exclaimed her prospective husband, "and I've got a taxi waiting!"

A Garland Of Last Pages

Reviewed By N. G. Jog



I Write As I Feel

By K. Ahmad Abbas, Hind Kitabs Rs. 4-12.

The LAST PAGE of the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" has been the first in the affections of a large number of its readers ever since it made its modest debut in June, 1941. Its fans will be happy to see the pick of the LAST PAGE collected in this volume and to have the identity of its author finally and officially disclosed.

"Chronicler" who has been regaling his readers with his wit and wisdom and infecting them with his own enthusiasm for all things progressive for more than seven years now is none else than K. Ahmad Abbas—though, ironically enough, he is no longer a Chronicler in the strict sense of the word!

At the moment of its birth the LAST PAGE was as formless an affair as its authors were anonymous. It was conceived essentially as a miscellany of odd bits and pieces of writings collected and contributed by the staff of the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" and, indeed, for the first few years its authorship officially remained plural. But soon it developed a character and purpose of its own, the other fellow-Chroniclers dropped out of it, and the discriminating reader began to turn towards it first, as also shrewdly to guess its authorship.

It is no easy job to turn out a regular full-page feature week after week and it is a unique achievement in itself to have carried on with it through all these years. And to have maintained its original freshness and flavour, to have made it a mirror of history as it was being made, to have caught and unfailingly echoed the mood of the week, to have given a sincere and essentially sane if purely subjective interpretation of the complex happenings around us—all this amounts to having richly earned the gratitude of readers and the admiration of all journalists and writers the LAST PAGE surely deserved the relative immortality of this volume. Its author would have won a Pulitzer Prize long ago—if there had been one in India.

Turning over the pages of "I Write As I Feel" is like turning over the pages of history—not the dry-as-dust pages of a text-book, but of a documentary which bears the authentic impress of the moment. All the convulsions and cataclysms are here, the clash of arms and the clank of chains which bound down India in 1942, Hitler and Mussolini, Tojo and Jinnah stride through its pages; so also do Tagore and Iqbal, Mrs. Naidu and Gandhi. Some of the LAST PAGES betray the haste with which they were dashed off, but a few also breathe the tranquil and refreshing air of Simla and Mussoorie. All the controversies that agitated—and occasionally regaled—us during the last 7 years are here and so also are a few poetic flights and fantasies. There is unfortunately to index to this volume. It would surely read as an inventory of Indian and international events—such is the diversity of subjects and personalities dealt with by Abbas.

The editing of this volume has been made so as to present a more or less complete sequence of events and thus even those who were not acquainted with the LAST PAGE before can enjoy this book. They can open it on any page they like—and be captivated by its spontaneity and charm. Even those who are normally not interested in politics will find here plenty to amuse them. Let them read "Of Movies and Morals" (Page 13), "Of Caps and Beards" (page 60) "A Kiss that Shook The World (page 85), "Of Princes and Poets" (page 217), "From Palme Dutt to Pepita" (page 282) and many others which they can discover for themselves.

Abbas modestly writes in his introductory remarks that the LAST PAGE never laid any claims to literary distinction. That may be so, but the L. P. has evolved a distinction of its own which is as much literary as journalistic. It was not long after it was begun than it developed a certain pattern and rhythm. Abbas is a voluminious writer and has produced a number of books. But for his best work I would unhesitatingly point to a number of LAST PAGES. They have that spontaneity and swing which is the hall-mark of all creative writing. Interspersed throughout the book are paragraphs which illumine a whole scene and sentences which sum up an entire personality.

And finally a presonal confession. I have been associated with the LAST PAGE right from its inception I am proud of the fact that the very first LAST PAGE reproduced in this volume was not written by Abbas but by myself though I repudiate the charge of "superior wit" attributed to me in the introduction. I have seen the LAST PAGE grow week by week—and Abbas along with it. I have been its most fervent admirer—and at times its most merciless critic. I have frequently warned its author against getting infected by his own enthusiasm: that way one forfeits the detachment necessary to a writer. Abbas, I have always felt, is easily carried away by whatever bears the label of progressive or radical, and at times he betrays a naivete which is most annoying.

But then the LAST PAGE would not have been the LAST PAGE if it had been cured of all such apparent faults and failings. Both as a friend and as a critic, therefore, I would ask Abbas to carry on as before, irrespective of the corns he treads upon—including my own! Let him really write as he feels. That way lies his forte and his distinction. This volume should be most heartily welcomed by the regular readers of his column—and more by those who are unfortunately not acquainted with it so far. They are assured of an outstanding literary and journalistic treat.

I am happy to pay this public testimony to the "Chronicler" and the LAST PAGE at a time when the "Chronicler" is no longer a Chronicler nor the Last Page a last page and when Abbas is exploring fresh fields and pastures new for his superb penmanship.

Once upon a time a very beautiful Kingfisher married a Lady Kingfisher, writes Bella Mee. The first night they slept on a branch of a leafy tree, but did not feel happy. So the second night they slept in a green bush. That too, was not comfortable. So on the third day Mr. and Mrs. Kingfisher started making a new and better home for themselves.

They flew to the bank of the river where they found their food. And, with their strong bills made a burrow, sloping upwards, as Mr. Kingfisher wished to have a very dry nesting place. At the end of the burrow they made a very cosy little room, and built a nest of fish bones in that cosy room.

A few weeks later Mrs. Kingfisher laid six beautiful pearly white eggs in the comfortable fish-bone-nest. Each day Mr. Kingfisher went and brought her tasty fresh fish from the river. And so they lived happily till the six eggs cracked, and the Baby Kingfishers came out.

Then the busiest days of their lives began; darting forth and back, with fat little minnows and fine tasty sticklebacks, which they put in the mouths of their hungry little ones.

Father and Mother Kingfisher fed them several times a day till the little ones grew big and strong. The next day they took the family and they sat on a low branch of a tree, and looked proudly at their babies.

Then their last lesson began, and that was a fishing lesson. Their father sat on the branch too, but he was perfectly still and quiet. Suddenly a fish snapped at a fly. Like a flash of lightning Father Kingfisher darted into the water and brought our the fish in his bill.

After that he threw the fish back into the water. The little dead fish lay on the surface floating. Suddenly the bravest little Kingfisher darted like an arrow, and returned triumphantly with the fish, and then ate it up.

"Well done"! piped Father and Mother. So each one in turn learned to fish. This lesson lasted for a few days only, and then the young Kingfishers were sent out of their nesting place to look out for their mates and make their own houses in the banks with fish-bone nests.

Never after that have Kingfishers ever tried to sleep in bushes or on the branch of a tree. Each little one learnt how to make his home, how to fly, and last and most important, how to fish.

N.B.—The Kingfisher is a bird with the upper part of its body a gorgeous blue, his throat white, and underneath part of his body and his legs a rust red—No wonder they are called beautiful birds.

* * *

Here is an exciting game which will provide lots of fun at a party! Any number of players may take part and they are divided into two parties, standing in rows opposite to each other.

At one end is the Starter and at the other end the Umpire At the word "Go", the Starter drops a coin into the palm of the player standing next him, who, in turn, hands it on to the next player, and so on.

The side which gets its coin to the Umpire first is the winning side. The coin must not be touched by the fingers. When one person receives it in the palm of his hand, he simply tips it into the outstretched hand of the next player.

In the excitement it is not easy to do this without dropping the coin. Whoever drops it loses the game for his side. The game is won by the side which wins five games out of nine.

* * *

It has been decided by the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh (President: Shri B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay) to organise a Children's Own Town and Garden Exhibition on a very grand scale during the ensuing Dassera—Diwali holidays at the Azad Maidan, Bombay. Different forms of Education and Entertainment for children, guardians, parents, teachers and educationists will be its features. The institutions and persons interested in the Exhibition and willing to cooperate with the Balkan-ji-Bari in this work are requested to get in touch immediately with its Secretary, Shrimati Sarlaben R. Nanavati, "Saroj Niwas", Juhu Road, Vile Parle West, Bombay 24.

The Nargol Balkan-Ji-Bari Girls Salute you

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

The Horn Pipe (left) and the Moon Ballet (right) by the Students of Mr s. Lally's New Infant and Middle School, Bombay.

Let us talk it over

So at last music is coming into its own. The Bombay Government are none too early in appointing a committee to survey the whole field of music education and make recommendations on the place music should occupy in the various stages of our educational system.

That music was regarded as one of the great fine arts by our forbears, the early pioneers of human civilization, is without any doubt. It wasn't without significance that they, even in their worshipful mood, depicted the Goddess of learning 'Saraswati' as playing the Sitar' and riding a peacock (symbol of the artistic sense)—epitomising the unity between learning and the fine arts. But today we witness a complete dismemberment between the musical talent and liberal education. It is truly one of the strange paradoxes of our modern life shaped and (sapped) as it is by a foreign people. Under their regime we readily turned quill-drivers by the thousand, questioning the propriety of devoting a couple of hours to the study of music or drawings, as they are at present taught in our schools in a cursory manner!

* * *

I still remember how as a school girl I tried to avoid the singing class scheduled twice a week on the school time table. Don't you conclude from this innocent fact that I have no ear for music for that I was not gifted with a voice for singing though I may confess it isn't anything, of a gift'!

I had a feeling, shared mostly by my little comrades, that this 'singing business' wasn't important. Your marks in this subject never affected your rank in the class.

But a far greater greater reason for this unnatural apathy was the personality of the music master. His fat and fortyish figure clad in an unclean dhotie and an ill-fitting coat, topped with a greasy cap trying to hold the long hair in position, appeared not only comical in the extreme but positively loathsome by virtue of his pan-chewing habit. Make not the mistake, so typical of the elderly folks, by saying that the reasons given above are too pretentious for girls of post-primary schools. For, small kids, too, have their own ideas of respectability. The clownish master could never command one-tenth of the respect we paid to other teacners in the school. On the other nand, he suffered by comparison with them. And that was hardly his fault as I realise it now, because I know his salary too could not have stood comparison with salaries of his colleagues.

I am afraid the same conditions prevail even to this date (with a possible few exceptions). And that is only natural as music at present does not find a definite place in the syllabus of studies for the secondary or primary schools excepting the schools for girls of course. This again is a queer anomaly for who ever can say that music is an exclusive sphere of feminine interest? A purely materialistic and commercial bias of our education has not only impoverished the arts, but it has also affected adversely the artists themselves both socially and economically Therefore, even an artist of eminence notwithstanding his tremendous popularity enjoys no status which shadow-like follows, say an economist or a scientist. The reinstatement of the study of music within the portals of our schools and universities will give it a rightful place in our life.

It is to be hoped that the committee of experts will do more than simple justice to their assignment; firstly by putting in a protest at the total exclusion of women musicians on the advisory body. They will thus prove true devotees of this great muse in whose worship a number of women also have devoted their lives in spite of the stigma that has been attached to their profession.

* * *

The sudden outbreak of plague in Bombay after many decades has shaken up the civic authorities. Mass inoculations and moving appeals not to throw refuse except in the covered dust-bins have been administered. This really is getting wise after the event. Why don't these custodians of our health pass a special legislation for imposing collective fines on localities whose residents don't deserve to be called citizens. This will prove an unfailing source of income to the depleted coffers of the Corporation—apart from improving the sanitary habits of the citizens!

—*Leela.*

HUMAN MILK BANKS

Novel Method Of Fighting Infant Mortality

By Paul West

THE human milk bureau at Queen Charlotte's Hospital in London, celebrates its 10th anniversary this year. It has proved so sucessful in the fight against infant mortality that other cities are now beginning to adopt this method. Recently a similar institution was founded at Cardiff.

This highly beneficent institution has been described as a human milk bank, which explains its connection with the blood banks. The services of blood donors which saved so many lives during World War II could be used on a wide scale only when means were found of transfusing blood, not only directly from donor to recipient, but indirectly to patients who needed blood to recover from an operation an injury or an illness. Preserving blood, storing it in banks and despatching it over great distances solved the urgent wartime problem of supplying blood without delay to patients in need of it, wherever they were.

Collection Service

Britain's human milk banks act as intermediary between mothers and infants, just as blood banks do between donors and recipients. There were indeed milk donors long before there were blood donors; but now the milk banks have made the donors and the infants, who are the recipients, independent of each other.

Mothers who will donate milk for unknown and, perhaps, unborn children, do not have to leave their homes to do so, for the milk bank runs a collection service. The milk is brought to the bureau and tested for taste and infectious germs; if it passes the tests, it is then pasteurised, cooled and bottled. It can be kept for many weeks, either liquid or in a dried state, as small cakes which can be turned into milk again by the addition of water.

Thus prepared, the milk can be sent wherever it is needed to save infants who are either born prematurely, who are weak or who are otherwise in need of nourishment. Normally it is sent by road or rail, but in urgent cases it goes by air.

No Milk Groups

There is no proper substitute for human milk. Britain's milk banks provide aid in cases where formerly it would have been impossible or too late to help the necessitous child.

In appearance the human milk bureau at Queen Charlotte's Hospital resembles a laboratory, a cold store and a dairy. Most of the milk stored there has been donated by mothers who brought their children into the world at the Hospital's Clinic. The bureau gives them a small sum of money for every milk donation. Human beings are not divided into milk groups as they are for blood; healthy human milk can be fed to any infant. But before storage, the milk is tested for nutritive value in addition to germs and taste.

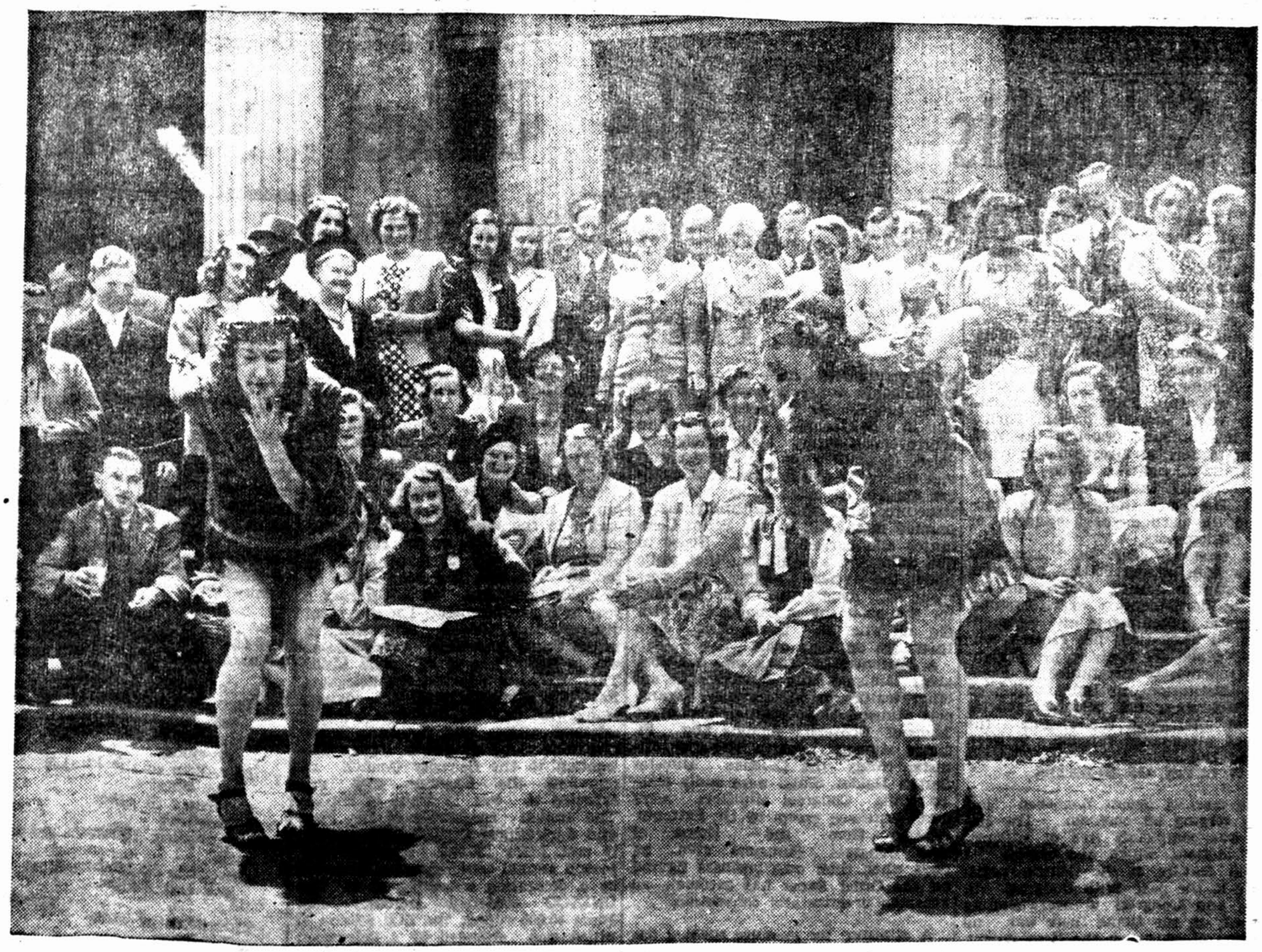
Fruitful Experience

The London human milk bureau began to operate in 1938 as an experiment, and the experiment succeeded. Long experience has developed the most suitable methods of testing, pasteurising and preserving the milk The time has now come when this experience can be used on a large scale, not only in Britain but also overseas in those countries interested in the London milk service.

Generally, this bureau has served only certain western districts of London. The new milk bank at Cardiff, which the municipal authorities have installed on the London pattern, will despatch human milk over long distances.

Other cities and towns in Britain are expected to follow this example shortly, and every new milk bank opened will be a further step to combat the infant mortality rate.

Revised Timings for JAI-HIND, 1, 3-45, 6-45 and 9-45.
Also at RIVOLI TALKIES (Matunga, B. B. and C. I.) Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30.
Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.



Vigorous folk-dancing was one of the most popular items at the summer school.

Australian Experiment In Adult Education

BY BETTY GILL.

A successful experiment in adult education was held in Australia recently when people from all walks of life gathered together for an informal holiday-cum-education summer camp not far from the heart of the city of Melbourne.

Wesley College, one of the many fine Australian public schools, fronting beautiful tree-lined St. Kilda Road was the scene of the Summer School experiment, the first in Australia inaugurated by the Victorian Council of Adult Education.

Here, on the smooth green lawns, shaded by poplars, and on the sunny steps of the college, the homely housewife, clad in frock and cardigan, busily plying her knitting needles, exchanged ideas with the naval instructor, spic and span in gold-braided uniform, the trim nurse from the country, and the young engineer, sunning himself in sandles and open-neck shirt.

Topics Of Conversation

What was the best thing to do for community welfare was the main topic of conversation.

Should it be a community hotel? What about the necessity of the pre-school child kindergarten, aiding the children and relieving the mothers.

Should there be a community hospital A mobile clinic for outback districts? Housing schemes? The pooling of agricultural implements to help needy farmers? Parent discussion groups to ascertain the best way to educate their children towards a healthy, social life..libraries, film centres, a mobile theatre, music tours, art groups, discussion groups on literature and social studies.

These and a hundred and one other things occupied the attention of the School's 84 resident members and 130 non-resident members.

Many were students who had given up their holidays to attend the School. Varied professions and occupations were represented and seventeen-year-olds to grandmothers were included.

Education And Recreation

Mr. J. S. Maslin, headmaster of the Hagley Area School, Tasmania, which is also used for rural community activities as well as daily school work, was enthusiastic about the adult education school.

"In the future", he said, "adult education must be stimulated by the provision of a diversified programme of creative activities. It must be both educational and recreative, offering some pleasant stimulation after the routine in the work-a-day world.

"The adult education programme should not be limited by any policy or philosophy conceived outside the community in which it is instituted. It will differ from place to place. Whatever the needs of the people, and whatever development the community may wish to give to education will determine the programme.

"Two essentials are needed in this work: inspired leadership backed by a specialist staff and attractive, well-planned and equipped buildings. The solution lies in the planning of future educational bases, so that they may serve the school child during the ordinary school hours, and can be at the service of youth movements and adults during the rest of the day," he added.

The majority of the School's resident members came from either well-populated country centres or isolated farming communities. Some were interstate and oversea visitors. They lived in at the school, sleeping in the dormitories.

Non-resident members came from Melbourne's motropolitan area. Children could be left in the care of the kindergarten organised by the Council for the week's duration of the school. Most of the students were women, some married and with families.

Variety Of Topics

Casual students dropped in when a particular subject attracted them, attending music recitals, or to take part in the practical art and drama classes.

Varied subjects were covered by specialists in their own fields—psychology, the pre-school child in the community; the work of the U. N. Security Council, what it means and how it works; education for international understanding; the spiritual basis of the community; and what Australia's Federal Government is doing for community welfare.

The Victorian Council of Adult Education, which carries further the work of the University Extension Board and the Workers' Educational Association, was set up in 1946, with a yearly grant of Rs. 2,70,000, to provide adult education for the citizens of Victoria. It reaches its public through discussion groups, tutorial classes, residential schools, public lectures, exhibitions, performances of plays, music and dancing library services and visiting tutors.

It now has 60 clubs throughout the State, and it is from these that the Summer School drew its students.

Students, varying from 17-year-olds to grandmothers, and in occupations from hairdresser to musician, engineer and housewife, get together on the sunny steps of Wesley College between lectures, to discuss further some interesting points of the talks.

Our Delhi Letter

From Our Special Correspondent

Sidelights On The Budget Session

NEW DELHI:

The Eight days budget session of the Dominion Parliament concluded during the week. The tragic assassination of Gandhiji overshadowed the session and curbed the rising tide of communal hatred, at least for the time being ....

Looking back the session demonstrated a serious falling off in the calibre of members. There has been a rapid decline of intellect in the Central Legislature during the last twenty years, and the present Parliament has probably touched the rock bottom. A sort of Gresham's law has set in. Backbenchers have become front benchers with plenty of arrogance. They lack the grace, the ability and the parliamentary etiquette of their predecessors

The session could be compared to new wine in old bottles, new wine being still immature. Jobbery in the form of Parliamentary Secretaryships, diplomatic appointments and representation on delegations has created conditions which are likely to prove highly detrimental to the future of democratic institutions in India. Coupled with this there has been a general lack of interest in the session, the average attendance ranging between 60 and 110.

LOW LEVEL OF DEBATES

The level of debate has been low often verging on boredom. The session was completely free of adjournment motions which had become a regular feature of the Central Legislature in the past. With Congress in office and Congress in overwhelming majority in the House there was no question of censuring the Government. Short notice questions therefore replaced adjournment motions. The House was completely satisfied after it heard a Minister.

Legislative output was considerable. Its passage however was stage-managed. Bills were discussed by Congress Party which decided what amendments were to be accepted. Party notice board informed the members what attitude to adopt on a bill and amendments. Rest was easy. Sometimes the House disposed off four bills in a day, some of which of a quite controversial nature. Long before the Select Committee on the Finance Bill met the Party had decided what changes were to be made in its taxation structure. They were faithfully incorporated in the bill by the Select Committee and carried by the House in due course. It is significant that while under the ancient regime, days were spent to restore the penny postcard for the poor, the protagonists of poor did not when in power even open their lips on that issue.

A concentrated attack on non-Congress Ministers and services was another feature of the session. Transport Minister, John Mathai, Commerce Minister, Cooverji Bhabha and Finance Minister Chetty, Refugees Minister Neogy and Defence Minister Sardar Baldev Singh were badly mauled while Congress Ministers were never criticised except by Dr. Pattabhi. Absence from the House of the Congress Ministers even on days when their own business figured on the Order Paper has become an accepted practice and convention.

A Minister for instance spent a day near Meerut, presiding over a meeting when his own questions were replied to by one of his colleagues. It is significant that the non-Congress Ministers were, as a rule prepared. They came to the House after studying their cases. Preparations amongst the Congress Ministers generally speaking was an exception. Demand for "notice" was the usual device adopted by them.

"The Government will consider the suggestion." was another favourite technique adopted to escape supplementaries.

A sort of specialisation is creeping in the rank and file Mr. Sidhwa has specialised himself in cantonment administration. The journalists Goenka and Deshbandhu have interested themselves in import control particularly of motor cars. Mr Jhunjhunwala was a business and spoke on commercial matters while Seth Govind Das spoke on everything under the sun. It was also noticeable that no important Select Committee could be complete unless it included Professor Ranga Bikram Sondhi. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar Santhanam. Thakurdas Bhargava and Babu Mohanlal Saxena. They had become the Brain Trust of the Congress party.

Mr. Shiva Rao made several speeches during the session. He, for instance, exposed and denounced the extravagance of an Indian Civil Servant who flew his lady stenographer to Washington at India's expense. Pandit Nehru earlier in the session had laid a statement on the table of the House disclosing that over 27 lakhs worth of foreign exchanges had been spent on 75 delegations sent abroad during a year by his Government. The statement disclosed that India's representation to the United Nations Assembly session was in the nature of Khumbha Mela' There were for instance, five delegates, four alternate delegates, six advisers along with two Secretaries, one public relations officer one Assistant Secretary, one Superintendent. Indian Delegation to the Security Council to represent the Kashmir case was expected to cost 12 lakhs of rupees. The annual conference of the Food and Agricultural Organisation normally cost India 130,000 rupees. The second annual conference was attended by a delegation consisting of 14. The UNESCO conferene similarly cost India 85,000 rupees, the first session of which was attended by a delegation consisting of ten members. The International Labour conference similarly cost India 90,000 rupees a year. The Preparatory Asian Regional Labour Conference held at Delhi last November cost India 260,000 rupees.

Wives As Secretaries

Mr. Shiva Rao did not tell the whole story. India's delegates have got in the habit of taking their wives as their secretaries. Probably it was cheaper in the long run, because otherwise they might have demanded a separation allowance. The practice is more noticeable amongst the non-officials, who probably feel home sick. Another case is of a sole delegate who lived at "Claridges" in London and threw a party which cost India over rupees five thousand. He has since been promoted.

Seth Govind Das was furious, because some Railways maintained musical bands. The following figures will illustrate what Indias own Governors were paid by way of household and other expenses till 15/8 last year. Nobody knows what India's new Indian Governors are paid outside their salaries. The Constitution Act provides that such allowances for expenses in respect of equipment and travelling upon appointment and such allowances during their term of office may from time to time, be fixed by the Governor-General for "enabling Governors to discharge conveniently and with dignity the duties of their offices". No information is available as to what amounts the Governor-General has fixed to enable Governors to discharge their duties withdignity.

1) Equipment Allowance
   Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal £750
   Governor of the United Provinces £650
   Governors of the Punjab and Bihar £550
   Governors of other Provinces £450
2) Travelling Allowance On Appointment
   Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal £400 (maximum)
   Governors of other Provinces £300 (maximum)

MAXIMUM ALLOWANCES TO GOVERNORS FOR RENEWAL OF FURNISHINGS OF OFFICIAL RESIDENCES.

For each complete twelve months which have, when the Governor assumes office, elapsed since his predecessor assumed office (acting Governors being disregarded).

	Rs.
Madras	14,000
Bombay	23,000
Bengal	20,500
The United Provinces	4,000
The Punjab	3,000
Bihar	4,500
The Central Provinces & Berar	2,900
Assam	1,000
Orissa	2,500

Governors & Delegation: What They Cost India

The Last Page is held over this week. It will appear next Sunday as usual.

MAXIMUM EARLY AMOUNTS (IN RUPEES) CHARGED ON THE REVENUES OF THE PROVINCES IN RESPECT OF CERTAIN MATTERS.

	Madras	Bombay	Bengal	The U.P.	The Punjab	Bihar	The C.P. & Berar	Assam	Orissa
(1) Sumptuary allowance	18,000	25,000	25,000	15,000	12,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
2) Staff & Household:—									
a) Military Secretary or ADC) & his Fstt	1,12.000	1,36.000	1,21.000	1,16.000	88.000	75.000	61.000	63.000	40.000
b) Band	43,000	45,000	50,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
c) Podyguard	1,26.000	78.000	1.00.000	..	..	..	..	..	..
d) Surgeon & his Estt.	36,000	33,600	34,800	..	..	..	..	..	..
e) Maintenance and repairs of furnishings of official residences	21,500	25,000	34,000	15,500	10,500	13,000	9,800	4,000	8,000
3) Contract allowance i.e. an allowance for miscellaneous expenses including maintenance of motor cars.	92.000	1,08,000	1,00.000	23,000	21,700	21,700	16,600	14,100	11.500
4) Tour Expenses.	1,13,000	65.000	1,22,000	1,25,000	60.000	60.000	26,000	35.000	5,000

"POPULAR OVERNIGHT"

RUNNING TO PACKED HOUSES

BEGUM PARA in ZANJEER

A RAKAISH PRODUCTION

Costarring

BALWANT SINGH, JAGDISH SETHI, K. N. SINGH, LATIKA & GOPE

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MAS. 24

JA HIND

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Matinee on Sundays at 1 p.m.

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Matinee on Sundays at 1 p.m.

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MATUNGA (B.B & C.I.)

3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m

Patter:

Two Women

By Asude

Are you interested in the superior sex? I mean, of course, Women. You are? So am I, but not in the way 'you' are. You are probably one of those deluded males who fancy yourself to be a Beau Nash and give a twirl to the moustache at sight of one of the exhibits, and start making a fool of yourself. Do, by all means.

Mine is a different angle. I know I am a worm. Day by day, in every way, I am made to feel that I am a worm. And like a worm wise in his generation, I keep a look-out for the birdies. You never know when they sweep on you. Might be on the tennis lawns, in the Council House, in the wrestling ring, anywhere.

That is why I was vastly interested in two of the niftiest bits of news which the Globe Agency spilt the other day on a somnolent world. Stories of derring-do, all about a woman versus a concourse of men, and a woman biting chunks off a crocodile. Writings on the wall, if you see what I mean.

"Woman plies Tonga in Delhi" is how a Delhi paper featured it. This is how the report ran, and I am reproducing it because it happens to be a tissue of mis-statements from beginning to end.

The Agency says that probably for the first time in the history of the capital, a woman was seen plying a tonga in Delhi on Friday evening. The unusual sight of a woman in her twenties hawking for passengers caused a sensation in the Hauz Kazi locality. A crowd of about 2000 people collected round the tonga, some of them arguing about the propriety of a woman working as a tonga driver.

And then the report goes on to say that the traffic police objected to her plying the tonga, for which she personally was not authorised, although both the tonga and horse had been approved by the Municipality. She was, however, after a heated argument, allowed to go with a warning. The woman, who is a refugee from West Punjab, had dismissed her tonga driver as the returns he brought were inadequate. Plying the tonga is her only means of subsistence.

That is how the report ends. It is all wrong. I say so, because, for some good deed in a past incarnation, I happened to be present when the battle took place. Right on the spot. It did not pan out that way at all.

Firstly, the report contents itself by saying that the lady in question was in her twenties. That is only half the story. The other half is so alluring that I will not dilate on it. All I will say is that she deserved one of those twirls. On the moustache. That is, your moustache. I presume you are one of those who have a moustache in proof of your male-ness.

It is true that a crowd of about 2000 collected, but what the report omits to state is that out of this number, about 20 were spread all over her tonga and the remaining 1980 were holding the demonstrations round about the tonga like a disgruntled Jacquerie of old. They demonstrated because there was no room in the tonga for them.

You see what that means? They did their best to have a hold on the tonga presided over by this amazon, and when they failed, they declared the grape-woman to be sour. The men on the tonga did not agree with them, and it was then that the homeric contest began. The woman helped her champions.

Out of the 1980, about twenty succumbed to straight rights and straight lefts from the lady herself. They are still recovering from the experience. The rest went on shouting,—from a distance of about a hundred yards. A policeman watched the proceedings, —from the same distance,—with consummate restraint.

There was absolutely no question raised about her "authority". The lady declared at the very outset that she had got the Municipality's approval alright. All the leading members of the Delhi Municipality are proud possessors of magnificent "handle-bars" on their upper lips. You should have seen them after the "approval."

It is not the woman who was allowed to go with a warning. Just the other way. When driving away in a fanfare of victory all about her, she told the crowd that she was going to put the matter up to Mrs. Naidu, Mrs. Vijaylakshmi Pandit, and Mrs. Amrit Kaur. That was her parting kick, and all Delhi is on tiptoe waiting for further ructions.

* * *

The crocodile-biting woman is a corker by herself. This is what is supposed to have happened.

In a South Rhodesian reserve, 40 miles of Baluwayo, a crocodile seized a woman in a stream. The woman fought back and bit the man-eater's snout. The crocodile fled and the woman is now in the hospital recovering. That is what the "Globe" man says.

Obviously, this is something greater than man biting dog, and I wonder why Reuter has not a word to say about it.

Obviously again, the little fool of a croc was one of those moustached crocs who thought that you could seize a woman in a stream and get away with it,—and her. Apparently, he did not read current newspapers. And he paid the price of being out of touch with things. Any child of Los Angeles or Connaught Circus could have told him that you can't do that sort of thing now.

Personally, if I have any wish in this matter, it is for a eyeful of the mouth and the teeth of the biter. I wish to take measurements. You don't see mouths which bite slices off a crocodile's snout every day, do you? And then, the dental pride, the dentists' despair! My suspicion is that the lady had been practising this on the South African elephants in her teen-age.

I don't believe she is "in the hospital recovering. "Ladies of this magnificence do not go to hospitals,—they go to Hollywood. You will probably hear about her eftsoons. I can, on the other hand, quite imagine the poor old croc (k) recovering in a hospital. And I don't think he will come within biting distance of a damsel in a stream again.

How New York's Eight Million People Spend A Typical Holiday

How do the 7,835,000 people in New York City spend an average Sunday after a week of work at the office, the shop, the factory? Statistics show that about 1,000,000 of them leave the city for the weekend, but more than that number of visitors come in from other parts of the United States and abroad.

Of the 7,835,000 inhabitants of New York City, about one million is estimated to spend their weekend outside the city. But more than that number come in from other parts of the United States and abroad to visit the world's largest city—its skyscrapers, entertainment centers like the famed Radio City, Times Square and Broadway and the U. N. headquarters. Millions spend their holiday participating in outstanding sports events, going to one of the scores of movies or the 20 miles of beaches.

Of those remaining in the city, millions attend morning services at some 18,000 churches. At noon they may eat at any one of 20,000 restaurants, cafeterias, drug store counters and lunch bars.

Many thousands more, however, will eat Sunday dinner at home, invite in their friends and relatives, spend the day reading, resting, listening to radio programs, including special afternoon symphony concerts and operas by outstanding musical organizations.

Of course, they may attend a concert at Carnegie Hall and elsewhere or visit one of at least 25 museums. An average of 10,000 persons will go to the Public Library on Fifth Avenue to read or check out books.

20 Miles Of Beaches

If it's a nice day, they may pack lunches and go to the beaches, of which New York City has 20 miles—the largest being Coney Island where more than 1,000,000 persons sometimes gather. They also may take boat rides up the winding Hudson River, around Manhattan Island, or make a five-mile crossing on the Staten Island Ferry.

Many may see a baseball game, America's national sport. There are three major league baseball teams in the New York area, each with its own park seating thousands of spectators. Or they may go to large meetings in Madison Square Garden, where during the week outstanding sports events, such as in boxing, basketball, ice hockey, and track and field are held.

Many more thousands, however prefer to participate in rather than watch sports. They can go to the many parks dotting the city—Central Park is the most famous—where there are facilities for golf, tennis, skating, lawn bowling, croquet, rowing, horseback riding and bicycling. Some may wish merely to sit on a park bench and feed the tame squirrels and pigeons, and others to walk about with their dogs, of which there are about 345,000.

What about those arriving from out of town? They may visit famed Radio City in mid-town New York which covers an area of 12 acres. They may ride elevators up 1,250 feet to the 102nd floor of the Empire State Building, and look out over the panorama of New York spread out before them.

As they walk along the city's 5,719 miles of sidewalks, they can peer up at 13 other skyscrapers. Others may go to Times Square and Broadway, the great world entertainment center to attend top stage productions. Or they may see a motion picture at any one of literally scores of both downtown and neighbourhood movie theaters.

Of great importance will be the permanent headquarters of the United Nations, to be built in the heart of New York City. Activities at the temporary headquarters at Lake Success already have drawn thousands from all over the country and the world.

Meanwhile, life goes on in the big city. As on every other day, a birth occurs every five minutes and a marriage takes place every seven.

The smallboy's parents were strict. The walls of the sitting-room were lined with tracts, and the cane was kept behind "Love one another." One day everything went wrong, and the boy was punished eight times.

After this he said between sobs, "Don't you think it's time to take the cane from behind 'Love one another' and put it behind 'I need Thee every hour'?"

* * *

The son of the house came home from school the other day and announced he'd got top marks for dictation.

Dad's only comment was. "You get more like your Mother every day".

* * *

Two men were discussing the morals of their respective parish priests.

"Our clergyman," said one, "is so strict that he won't even perform a marriage ceremony."

"Goodness," replied the other, "what has that got to do with his morals?"

"He says his conscience will not allow him to participate in any game of chance!"

* * *

"What about the thirty shillings you owe me"?

"Quite all right—it's your birthday next Sunday and I'm going to bring it to you with my congratulations."

"You just bring the money and I'll congratulate myself".

* * *

The vicar was taking one of the young men of his parish to task.

"Tom," he said, gravely, 'I hear that you have been raising false hopes in several maiden hearts. Rumour says that you're engaged to one girl in this village, to another in Little Mudford, and to a third in Ditchley. How can you do such a thing?"

With an uneasy grin, Tom replied: "Well, sir I've got a bike."

* * *

"Now Willie" coaxed his mother, "be a good boy and say 'Ah-h-h,' so the nasty doctor can get his finger out of your mouth."

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

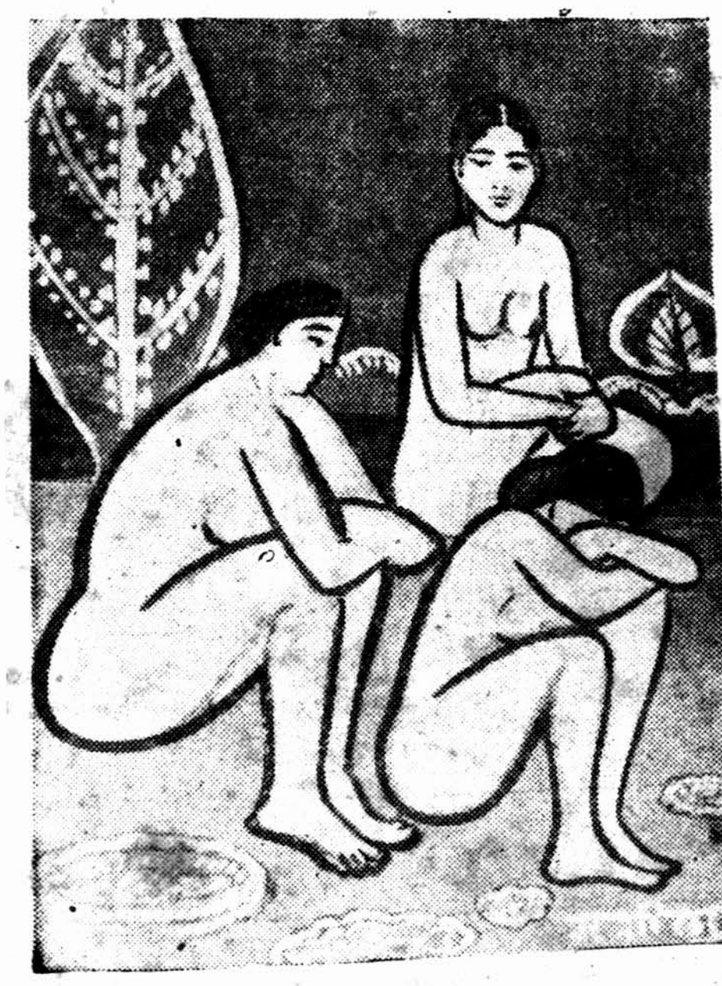
Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

What is believed to be the first independent exhibition by a woman-artist was held last week at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay by Mrs. Sushila Yawalkar. It was opened by the Rt. Hon. Dr. M. R. Jayakar and was attended—and appreciated—by a large number of people Sushila is the wife of the well-known artist Nagesh Yawalkar and her work is informed by a native simplicity and directness of approach. Nearly ninety paintings were exhibited and they display a variety of subjects and mediums.

The artist is seen at the top at her easel.

"MOTHER AND CHILD" TO THE VILLAGE WELL

Bombay's First One-Woman Art Exhibition



"THREE NUDES'

"BENT ON NEWS"

"CHAT

"THE MAID'

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